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A

TREATISE

ON

NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS

AND

MENTAL DISORDERS.

BASED UPON

TH. J. RÜCKERT'S

"CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN HOMŒOPATHY,"

By JOHN C. PETERS, M.D.

NEW-YORK:
WILLIAM RADDE, No. 322 BROADWAY.
PHILADELPHIA: RADEMACHER & SHEEK.—BOSTON: OTIS CLAPP.
MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41 PICCADILLY.
LONDON: J. EPPS, 112 GREAT RUSSELL-ST., BLOOMSBURY.

1854.

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Book & Job Printer, 45 Vesey-st.

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1854

TO

ALPHONSE NOACK, M.D.,

LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE LEIPZIG HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL; EDITOR OF NOACK AND TRINK'S MATERIA MEDICA, &c., &c.

This Treatise is respectfully dedicated,

AS AN EXPRESSION OF

GRATITUDE

FOR MANY ACTS OF KINDNESS AND CONSIDERATION;

and of

ADMIRATION OF HIS BRIGHT EXAMPLE OF INDUSTRY, HUMANITY, TRUTHFULNESS, LEARNING AND GREAT PRACTICAL SKILL.

ON THE

NATURE AND CAUSES

OF

MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

MENTAL derangement is made to include all derangements of the intellectual and moral functions. The primitive type of all the forms of derangement is supposed to consist in an excess or perversion of some one of the natural passions or emotions of the mind. Among the insane we find the same ideas, the same errors, the same passions, the same misfortunes which elsewhere prevail. The insane world is the same as the sane world, but its distinctive characters are more noticeable, its features more marked, its colors more vivid, its effects more striking, because the insane man displays himself in all his nakedness; dissimulating not his thoughts, nor concealing his defects; lending not to his passions seductive charms; nor to his vices deceitful appearances. If we reflect upon what passes through the mind of even the most sensible and virtuous person for a single day, what incoherence shall we notice in his ideas and determinations from the time that he awakes in the morning, until he retires to rest at night; and how many foolish, wicked and offensive impulses. His sensations, ideas and determinations, have some connection among themselves, only when he arrests his attention, and then only does he reason and exert mental control. The insane no longer enjoy the faculty of fixing and directing their attention, and this privation is the primitive cause of all their errors. All reasoning and mental control presupposes an effort, and we are not naturally reasoning, and self-denying beings; that is to say, our ideas are not instinctively and naturally conformed to objects, our comparisons correct, our reasonings just, and our actions proper, except by a succession of efforts of the attention, and a ready submission to the

results of the consequent reflections. In the insane, the impressions are so vivid, fugitive and numerous, and the ideas so abundant, that they cannot fix their attention sufficiently and justly upon each thought, object, or idea; while with the monomaniac, the attention is so concentrated, and the ideas so few, that it cannot turn itself aside upon surrounding objects and accessory ideas. Hence a vicious, or imperfect mental and moral training is a powerful predisposing cause of derangement. There may be error in two opposite directions. The brain may be prematurely stimulated to exertion by the ambition of the child, or the parent; or the evil passions may be allowed to develop themselves unchecked, through a weak and injudicious indulgence. In the former case, especially if the patient be of a naturally highly nervous or enthusiastic temperament, the brain is often brought into a state of excitement and irritation, which requires but a slight additional excitement to become decidedly morbid; in the latter, the character is left unprovided with the due safeguards against the temptations, annoyances, disappointments, and necessary struggles of life, and the mind sometimes breaks down under the first serious conflict. Mental and moral training is essentially necessary to those who have naturally any strong passion in excess, such as ambition, pride, love of applause. The one-sided, enthusiastic, conceited, or careless person, will also be very apt to neglect the proper care of his or her body, natural functions, diet, rest, &c., and hence, various bodily derangements will soon be ready to add their quota to natural predisposition, or acquired tendency to mental derangement.

In accordance with these views, the profession or business of men has great influence over the number of the insane. The proportion is vastly greater among classes whose brains are kept in a perpetual turmoil, either of passion, or of intellect, than among those who pursue a tranquil course of moderate industry and enjoyment. It has also been observed that the number of insane is greater in a community, in proportion to the political and religious freedom of the population; that is, to the opportunity they enjoy of working out their own purposes, whether in relation to this world, or the next, in the manner most agreeable to themselves. Excitement, powerful effort, and want of

mental balance and control are always greatest in such communities. Perhaps there is no country in the world, in which the insane are proportionally more numerous than in America.

Excessive mental excitement, whether intellectual or emotional, is probably the most common cause of insanity. Every excess pre-supposes a want of judgment and mental control, and consequently, forms the first great step towards derangement. Excessive study; perplexing metaphysical or religious investigations; over-indulgence of the imagination; struggles for power, influence, or wealth; religious or political excitement; violent anger; excess of revenge, jealousy, or hatred; the agitations and perplexities which arise from the entanglements of engrossing business speculations, household cares, domestic unhappiness, and especially the remorse from vicious, or criminal indulgence. Early mental training is especially necessary to ward off the bad effects of fear, disappointment, grief, despair, reverses of business, loss of friends, triumph of enemies, abuse of confidence, betrayed affections, public disgrace, general destitution, bodily pain and disease. The mental emotions and imagination should be controlled, and the reasoning faculty and judgment developed, in order to prevent insanity; for in the insane, the *reasoning faculty* is always deranged, although not abolished; the patient can often follow out trains of ratiocination with considerable correctness, and sometimes, even with much ingenuity; but he is apt to change abruptly from one course of thought to another, before the first is completed; each idea that presents itself, however irrelative, becomes the starting point of a new succession of thought, which is in its turn, soon interrupted; and his intellectual action is thus broken up into disjointed fragments, which are fitted to no useful purpose; he often, besides, mistakes some slight semblance, some mere shadow of association, a similarity of sound in a word, for example, for a legitimate link in a chain of reasoning, and thus, even when starting from correct premises, is led into the most egregrious errors. The *judgment* is perhaps more perverted than any other faculty. It is the quality of mind which is most rarely perfect in health, and which, therefore, may be expected to be most defective in mental unsoundness. The maniac cannot duly appreciate his relations to the world around

him, cannot shape his course in accordance with the various interests, opinions and feelings of others, and is therefore constantly encountering difficulties and vexations. The *imagination* in mania, is often greatly excited, fruitful in its suggestion, not unfrequently brilliant in its illusive picturing, but always deranged; the pictures which it forms, like the workings of the insane reason, are without due relation of parts, mere jumbled assemblages of the grotesque, the ludicrous, the wild, the fearful; shifting too, like dreamy phantasms, to which it is probable they bear no slight resemblance. Early control of *temper*, is all important to those predisposed to insanity, for in general, the maniac is more irascible than in health, surrenders himself more readily to every impulse, is often suspicious, revengeful, and malicious. Excesses of pride, ambition, and vanity, are frequently witnessed. Steadiness of the affections and feelings, should be cultivated, for among the most common results of the disease, is an alteration of the natural affections; the dislike of the insane for their former nearest and most intimate friends, is almost proverbial; while the feelings are exceedingly unstable; the patient passes rapidly from one state to another; the mental chords vibrate in quick succession with the whole gamut of the passions.

It is unnecessary to follow out this idea farther here; it is as important, however, to pay equally great attention to physical and hygienic training; derangements of the stomach and liver dispose to the melancholic forms of madness, and especially to hypochondriasis; nothing is more common than to see a depression of spirits approaching to mental derangement, consequent upon dyspepsia, functional disease of the liver, derangement or constipation of the bowels, and the superaddition of delusion or hallucination, converts the affection into insanity. Such affections occasionally clear off like mists before the sun, under the use of proper regimen, exercise, diet, relaxation from care and business, judicious anti-bilious or laxative, or other means; avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, strong tea, or coffee, &c., &c.

Of 1000 cases of Insanity collected by BARLOW:

110 arose from drunkenness;
73 " " excessive ambition;
73 " " excessive bodily or mental labor;

69 arose from misfortunes;
54 " " chagrin;
47 " " disappointed love;
29 " " religious enthusiasm;
26 " " political events;
12 " " ill usage;
9 " " crimes, remorse, or despair;
78 " " epilepsy;
71 were born idiots;
69 arose from old age;
39 " " accidents and injuries;
17 " " poisonous effluvia;
100 " " consequences of disease;
115 " " unknown causes.

Of 704 cases in males, 346, or one-half, were deranged from *moral* causes; and only 156, or one-fourth, from *physical* causes.

Of 1094 cases in females, 489 arose from *moral* causes, and 282 from *physical* causes.

The principal *moral* causes in these 346 cases in *males* were:

Reverse of fortune in 86 cases;
Anxiety . . . " 69 "
Religion . . . " 45 "
Love . . . . " 18 "

Principal *moral* causes in 489 insane *females*, were:

Anxiety . . . in 79 cases;
Religion . . . " 69 "
Loss of relatives " 62 "
Love . . . . " 57 "
Fright . . . . " 50 "
Reverse of fortune " 49 "

The principal physical cause in 156 insane males, was: Intemperance in 80 cases.

In females, puerperal disease in 117 cases out of 282.

In 490 cases of INSANITY from *moral* causes, ESQUIREL found
136 cases caused by domestic troubles;
71 " " " disappointed affection;
91 " " " misery and reverses of fortune;
46 " " " fright;

45 cases caused by political events;
9 " " " fanatacism;
32 " " " jealousy;
16 " " " anger;
17 " " " wounded self-love;
13 " " " excessive study;
2 " " " misanthropy;
12 " " " disappointed ambition.

In 730 cases from *physical* causes:
255 were caused by hereditary tendency;
70 " " " apoplexy;
64 " " " progress of age;
16 " " " convulsions of mother during pregnancy;
13 " " " epilepsy;
16 " " " sun-stroke;
16 " " " falls and blows upon the head;
25 " " " fevers;
38 " " " critical period of life;
74 " " " menstrual disorder;
73 " " " puerperal disorder;
9 " " " syphilis;
32 " " " mercury;
28 " " " intestinal worms.

In 482 cases of MELANCHOLY:
110 cases arose from hereditary predisposition;
60 " " " domestic trouble;
48 " " " reverses of fortune;
42 " " " disappointed affection;
40 " " " change of life;
35 " " " puerperal state;
30 " " " libertinism;
25 " " " suppressisn of menses;
19 " " " abuse of liquor;
19 " " " fright;
18 " " " anger;
12 " " " wounded self-love;
10 " " " falls upon the head;

8 cases arose from jealousy;
6 " " " masturbation.

In 299 cases of MANIA from moral causes:
91 cases arose from domestic trials;
71 " " " disappointed affection;
43 " " " fright;
25 " " " reverse of fortune;
22 " " " wounded self-love;
19 " " " want;
17 " " " jealousy and anger;
10 " " " excessive study.

Of this long array of the causes of insanity the effects of many cannot altogether be warded off, and the unfortunate sufferer must bear up as well as his religious and moral training will enable him to do. Although, drunkenness, excessive ambition, excessive bodily and mental labor, religious enthusiasm, crimes, excessive anxiety, fanaticism, jealousy, anger, misanthropy, libertinism, fear, &c., &c., can be and should be controlled; still misfortunes, chagrin, disappointed love, ill-usage, disease, reverse of fortune, loss of relatives, domestic troubles, misery, wounded self-love, with or without hereditary tendency, will fall heavily on all, and too heavily on some. Religion and moral training must soften their influence, or the result will be disastrous. Dr. RAY thinks that defective or perverted education is one of the most productive causes of insanity. The gross neglect, he observes, of the moral powers, those which guide the passions and determine the notions, is the crowning defect of the education of our times, ruinous in its consequences to the health, both of body and mind. At home, children should be taught to acquire the power of governing passion and resisting the impulses of the lower appetites, of discerning the nicer shades of right and wrong, of sacrificing self to the call of benevolence and duty, and amid trial and change, steadily keeping in view the great purposes of life. How many of this generation complete their childhood scarcely feeling the dominion of any will but their own, and obeying no higher law than the caprice of the moment. The legitimate result in the education of our times is, that finally the ordinary virtues of life are degraded to a very low

rank. Patient and persevering industry, with its slow and moderate rewards, honest frugality, and a temperance that restrains every excess, frequent and faithful self-examination, clear and well-digested views of duty, become distasteful to the mind, which can breathe only an atmosphere of excitement, craving stimulus that rapidly consumes its energies, and destroys that elasticity which enables it to arise from every pressure with new vigor and increased power of endurance.

A very large class of the insane, however are formed by bright and sensitive spirits, fully alive to every emotion of pain or pleasure; over-conscientious and honorable; too anxious to perform every duty, and comply with every exaction upon them; if to this be added natural weakness of body, and some ill health, with frequent and sudden trials and misfortunes, the n reason often gives way under them.

Of 28,548 cases collected from all sources and treated *allopathically*, 10,757 were cured, and 2955 died, leaving 17,781 in a more or less hopeless state of mental derangement. In March, 1844, of 984 cases in the Hanwell Asylum, only 30 were regarded as curable. Of 11,976 cases accumulated in the British Asylums in 1851 and 52, only 953 were cured, 1183 died, and 9840 were left uncured. At the York Retreat the average proportion of recoveries during the forty-four years it had been in operation, in 1846, amounted to nearly forty-seven per cent. The general average of relapses, is from ten to seventeen to thirty per cent; and second attacks may occur four, five, eight, fourteen, or even nineteen years after the first.

The liability to relapse after a recovery from a first attack is scarcely less than fifty per cent, or one in every two cases discharged as recovered; five out of ten recover, and five die sooner or later during an attack; of the five who recover, not more than two remain well during the rest of their lives; the other three sustain subsequent attacks, during which at least two of them die. The interval of mental health may last from ten to twenty years, during which the individual may enjoy all the comforts of social life. Of 1300 recoveries, 206 were known to have relapsed; of 51 other recoveries, 11 relapsed in less than one year. Of 320 other recoveries, 47 were visited with a second attack of insanity; 7 with a third attack, 1 with a fourth

and 1 with a fifth. The relapses therefore amounted to about seventeen per cent on the recoveries. Still, cases of mental improvement, caused by attacks of insanity have been recorded by several writers. Dr. CHANDLER says, he has known a few persons who recovered to become better citizens than they were before. Their minds and feelings acquired strength and soundness by the disease, and by undergoing the process of cure, as some musical instruments are said to be improved by being broken and repaired again. Of 244 cases by NEUMANN only 131, or fifty-three and a half per cent recovered from the first attack; of these 131 recoveries, only 45, or eighteen per cent remained permanently free from mental disorder; while 86 had one or more subsequent attacks, and only 20 of the 86 were sane at the time of death. Hence of 244 cases, only 65 were sane at the time of death, or twenty-six and a half per cent. In females sixty-seven per cent relapse; in males sixty-five per cent. Of insane under twenty years of age, fifty-five per cent recover; between twenty and thirty years, fifty-two per cent; between forty and sixty years, forty-six per cent; between sixty and eighty, only twenty-eight per cent.

Of curable cases, those of one month's duration, eighty-three per cent recover; of from one to three months, seventy-eight per cent recover; those of from three to six months' duration, fifty-nine per cent; six to twelve months, thirty-five per cent; twelve to eighteen months, eighteen per cent; eighteen to twenty-four months, only ten per cent; and those of two or more years' duration only four per cent are restored.

Again, according to JARVIS, of 57,794 cases in males, 23,677 recovered; of 53,946 cases in females, 23,704 were cured; leaving 64,359 of both sexes more or less hopelessly insane. Although the females recovered in an excess of nine per cent over the males, still they are rather more subject to relapses.

Of 112,143 cases, 20,458 died, and the mortality increases in proportion to age; in those insane from twenty to thirty years of age, the mortality is from three and a half to five per cent; from thirty to forty years, three to seven per cent; forty to fifty years, three and a half to nine and a half per-cent; fifty to sixty years, four and a half to six and a half per cent; sixty to seventy, six to seven per cent; seventy to eighty, eight and

a half to twelve per cent; eighty to ninety, twenty-one to thirty per cent.

Mean mortality in all ages four and a half to seven and a half per cent. In the English Asylums the mortality varied from [illegible] to [illegible] per cent. The cures from [illegible] to [illegible] per cent.

Pinel says recoveries generally take place within five or six months; at York Asylum fifty per cent of the recoveries occur within three months. Esquirol in 2005 cases had [illegible] recover in the first year, [illegible] in the second, [illegible] in the third, and only [illegible] in the seven following years, leaving [illegible] hopelessly insane.

Of all the circumstances which affect the comparison of the recoveries and mortality of the insane when treated in asylums, the stage or duration is the most important; the probability of recovery in cases brought under care within three months of first attack is as four to one. In cases not admitted until more than twelve months after the attack the probability is less than one to four. On the other hand, the mortality is greater in recent than in chronic cases, viz., seven per cent in the former and only four and a half per cent in the latter.

The probability of recovery is greater, from four to twenty per cent, in women than men; and the excess of mortality in males varies from thirty-four to seventy-two per cent.

Of 112 cases of recovery in New-York State Asylum, [illegible] had been insane only one month, or under; 44, between two or three months; 18, from four to seven months; 9, from seven to twelve months; and 3 over twelve months. Ten of these 112 cases were cured in two months and under; 6 in three months; 54, in from four to seven months; 27, in from seven to twelve months; 13, in from one to two years; 2, in two years.

Of 1355 cases not insane over one year, no less 1089 recovered, leaving only 266 more or less hopelessly insane. GALT, in the Eastern Asylum of Virginia of 14 recent cases, cured 12, which success he regards as unexampled; he used Opium in enormous doses, from six to twelve grains, or from two to three grains of Morphine, three times a day; he also had Opium smoked in pipes mixed with tobacco. MOREL gave Opium to the extent of nine grains in twenty-four hours, without satisfactory results; so that very large doses seem to be required.

The early and proper treatment of insanity is all important; it is said that scarcely a single case recovers when left to run its course either unchecked, or only partially checked by irregular treatment. In every case, the first thing necessary is to subject the patient to some control, more or less strict, according to circumstances; control is one of the most important remedial means; it is a great mistake to suppose that the insane can be reasoned out of their delusions, or that remonstrance will prevent their absurd conduct; argument and remonstrance are generally prejudicial, unless the patient be under control, and so far recovered that he may be regarded as somewhat convalescent.

The great question is whether this control shall be at home, by means of medicine, or in asylums. WOOD is in favor of an early removal to an asylum, because insane persons are very apt to contract aversion for their nearest friends and relatives, and are consequently liable to perpetual irritation from their presence. Instead of being soothed by their kind offices and affectionate attentions, they are often excited into paroxysms of rage. Besides the patient often requires control; he has lost his own self-control, and some opposition to his will is absolutely essential. But such opposition and control from persons from whom he has before experienced nothing but kindness, and perhaps submission, become sources of perpetual vexation, and sustain an excitement highly calculated to aggravate and fix his disorder, &c., &c.

On the other hand, WILLIAMS says, in an incipient case of *mania*, it is far better to treat it at the patient's house; this is infinitely preferable to removal. The patient can be placed under control, and the degree of restraint which may be necessary can be properly adapted by having one or more attendants. It is always in early cases that so much may be done; and more persons recover during the first six weeks after being attacked, than in the aggregate of all other subsequent periods. If this be true in acute attacks, in those cases which come on more slowly, removal to an asylum must not be delayed too long; the patient may get somewhat better, but will almost certainly relapse soon after he again begins to mingle in the world. After the first two or three months of insanity, the longer an efficient

course of treatment is postponed, the less is the chance of success.

The seat of insanity is probably in the cineritious, or grey portion of the brain; in a few cases the irritation may be inflammatory in its nature, but in the very largest portion it is merely nervous. Very few cases commence with delirium, fever, furred tongue, thirst, heat of skin, and loss of appetite; in the larger portion the temperature of the skin is not raised, although there may be some heat of the head, similar to that caused by a fit of passion, or any irritation; of 222 cases seen by JACOBI, only 22 or 23 had fever, and some of these were hectic, or fever from other causes than the mania. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that no pathologist could in nine-tenths of all the cases of mental derangement which prove fatal, take upon himself to say from an examination of the brain, whether the person during life had been of sound mind or not. BURNETT thought insanity a blood disease depending upon a derangement, or mal-assimilation of those particular materials of the blood, Carbon and Phosphorus, which constitute the bulk of the elementary tissue of the brain and nervous system—insanity in some cases is immediately caused by the deterioration of the fatty matter of the blood, by which the Carbon and Phosphor are unable to combine in healthy proportions and make sound nerves and brain. In proof of this BENCE JONES found an increase of phosphates excreted during a paroxysms of mania; and another remarkable feature in the urine of the insane is the excess of Ammonia, in the form of Carbonate, Urate, Hydro-chlorate, or the Ammonio-magnesian phosphate.

My own opinion is that the irritation in the brains of many deranged persons is very similar to that which occurs in scrofulous ophthalmia and spinal irritation. In both these diseases the redness, congestion or inflammation of the eye or spinal marrow is very slight, although the irritation is very great. It is very true that the diseased changes, which pathologists may generally expect to find on examining the heads of lunatics in a great majority dissections will be:

1st, Infiltration of the pia-mater with serum,

2d, Congestion of the brain and its membranes,

3d, Effusion into the ventricles.

In 67 cases, 53 had the third; 53, the first; and 38 the second; 30 also had the arachnoid thickened and opaque; in 26 the color of the brain was altered; 15 had effusion of blood in the skull; 62 had the organs of the chest disordered; 30, those of the abdomen.

That insanity is often connected with a tuberculous or scrofulous diathesis is evident from the fact that of 1540 cases of death in insane persons, no less than 200 died with consumption, or about twelve per cent; cases of marasmus not included. HITCHMAN says that there is much reason to suppose, that in the insane, the organs of the chest are more frequently diseased than those of the abdomen. Consumption is common, but in a masked form; sometimes tubercles form and even tubercular excavations take place, without manifesting any of those distressing symptoms of cough, expectoration and restlessness, so common in the sane.

In 145 cases examined by Dr. HITCHMAN the dura-mater was adherent to the skull in about one-third of the cases, especially in those long insane, and advanced in years.

In 115 cases the arachnoid was more or less opaque and thickened, and contained a considerable quantity of serous fluid. These conditions are almost invariable accompaniments in chronic cases of insanity; in 22 cases out of 27. In recent cases the arachnoid does not adhere as closely to the pia-mater, nor is there so much thickness, opacity, or serous effusion; thus in 165 recent cases the arachnoid was thickened and opaque in 62 instances only.

In 118 cases the pia-mater was venously congested and infiltrated with sub-arachnoidean fluid. In chronic cases the pia-mater is almost invariably found thickened and altered; it becomes much thickened, can be removed from the brain in large pieces without laceration; is sometimes dark from the congested state of its blood-vessels; frequently œdematous, and bathed in a muddy fluid, resembling diluted jelly. The pia-mater is even more frequently affected in chronic lunacy than the arachnoid itself. The choroid plexuses were simultaneously congested, and contain cysts, and sand.

Pachionean glands were much enlarged in twenty, mostly old patients.

The convolutions of the brain were sunken, atrophied or soft in 72 cases out 119, and all these had either been insane for a long time, or were in a state of extreme imbecility or dementia. Seen through the thickened pia-mater, the convolutions have a brownish hue owing to the presence of large quantities of serum.

In advanced dementia, the surface of the convolutions when cut, sometimes was dark in hue.

In acute mania, the grey substance of the convolutions is apt to have a pink or roseate color.

In 64 cases in which the patients had long been insane or imbecile, the grey substance was pale or blanched.

The white part of the brain was softened in 19 cases ; greatly congested in 12.

There are quite a variety of forms of mental derangement.

1st, MANIA, or *general delirium*, including

a) mental derangement without fury ;

b) mania, with fury.

2d, MONOMANIA, or delirium limited to one, or a few objects, with a predominance of one passion.

a) *Monomania of pride*, the subjects of which imagine that they are possessed of great riches or power ; that they are generals, princes, deities, &c.

b) *Gay monomania ;* according to Esquirel, true monomaniacs are always gay and expansive, affording a striking contrast to hypochondriacs.

Haschisch and Aurum are perhaps the most homœopathic remedies against gay monomania (see Appendix).

c) *Sad monomania*, or the melancholy of the ancients, lypemania of Esquirol ; these patients are deranged on one or a few subjects, with a predominance of sadness, or depression ; are apt to fear that they are dishonored, condemned to death, imprisoned, &c. ; some are under the influence of a continuous or irresistible fear.

d) *Religious monomania*, including Demonomaniacs, Theomaniacs, Ascetics, &c.

The insanity of masturbators is sometimes thought by their friends

to be caused by religious anxiety, because the first evidence of it noticed, was an extraordinary anxiety about their salvation, an inordinate fear of future punishment; or abandoning all occupation but that of reading or holding a bible, as if reading; or praying, or mumbling incoherent sentences in an attitude of prayer at improper times and places, &c.

Another class, frequently placed under the head of religious anxiety, are religious monomaniacs whose insanity is undoubtedly referable to dyspepsia, habitual indigestion and constipation. BRIGHAM.

e) *Erotomania.* This is very different from nymphomania and satyriasis; it bears the same relation to these, what the ardent affections of the heart, when chaste and honorable are, in comparison with frightful libertinism; actions the most obscene, shameful and humiliating characterise the latter, while the erotomaniac neither desires, or dreams even, of the favors to which he might aspire from the object of his insane tenderness. In erotomania the eyes are lively and animated, the look passionate, the discourse tender, and the actions expansive: but the subjects of it never pass the limits of propriety.

In two cases of Dementia and two of Mania, caused by masturbation, the Muriate tinct. of Iron in large doses was found to be the best anaphrodisiac which SMITH could employ; appearing to be the real agent in the cures which followed its use. Nymphomania in one case was cured by Bromide of Potash in fifteen grain doses, three times a day. In the treatment of masturbation BRIGHAM preferred Conium, Camphor and Belladonna, and thinks that he has indubitable evidence of its power. WOOD thinks that in excitement of the venereal propensity, Dulcamara, very freely employed, is perhaps the most efficient remedy—Muriate of Baryta also deserves attention.

f) *Kleptomania*, or monomania for stealing.

g) *Pyromania*, or mania for incendiarism.

h) *Suicidal* and Homicidal monomania.

In suicidal insanity, the Meconite, and Hydrochlorate of Morphia often act like a charm, if uninterruptedly and perseveringly given, until the nervous system is completely under its influence. FORBES WINSLOW has witnessed the most distressing attacks of this form of insanity radically cured by this treatment when every other has failed. He has also seen the suicidal impulse removed after the administration of a few doses of Belladonna.

3d, HALLUCINATIONS.

a) Hallucinations of sight; seeing of phantoms, imaginary or absent persons, of forms, or colors.

b) Hallucinations of hearing; these are the most frequent of all; are found in at least two-thirds of all hallucinated persons; consist in noises in the head and ears; hearing of sounds, voices, cries, &c.

c) Illusions of touch; these are common.

d) Illusions of taste and smell, are rare.

e) Illusions about one's internal organs, in which the patient imagines various extraordinary conditions of his internal organs, that he has snakes or reptiles within him; or is filled with sulphurous vapors which will suffocate him, &c.

•LEURET's treatment of Hallucinations consists in the frequent use of the douche, taking care while the patient is in the bath to speak on all the subjects connected with his insanity, and making him give rational replies; he was not contented so long as there was or appeared to be a mental reservation in his words; he obliged the patient to admit that he was mad or deranged; the douche was repeated daily and the same system of questioning, &c., continued until the patient fully understood that he was in the wrong, and was anxious to recover his health and reason.

4th, DEMENTIA, or general feebleness of the mental faculties.

5th, IDIOCY.

6th, PUERPERAL MANIA, or mental derangement of lying-in-women.

a) MENTAL DERANGEMENT soon after confinement.

b) do. do. during or after protracted nursing.

7th, DELIRIUM TREMENS.

8th, MENTAL DERANGEMENT from poisoning with narcotics, Opium, Stramonium, Haschisch, &c., &c.

9th, GENERAL PARALYSIS of the insane.

In eight cases, the structure of the brain was firm and tough; so tough in one case that the brain could be lifted without breaking it.

BLOODLETTING.

WOOD says, to bleed and otherwise deplete copiously for insanity alone, even in its early stages, is he is convinced, a highly injurious practice. Without having the least influence over the delusions of the patient, it lowers the grade of his vital force, and renders him less able to support the more or less wearing influence of the mental disease on the bodily health. It is even

thought by some to dispose to a more rapid decline of mania or monomania into dementia; and to diminish the chances of a subsequent cure, or at least to protract the duration of the disease. Dr. KIRKBRIDE, the intelligent superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, informed Dr. WOOD, that depletion is in his estimation the great error in the primary treatment of insanity. It is not uncommon to mistake some frequency of the pulse and heat of head, which may be the mere results of the functional disturbance of the brain, for indications of active febrile excitement, and the violent maniacal paroxysms as proofs of cerebral inflammation. There can be no greater errors than these. The pulse is often much accelerated by the want of sleep and the various agitations of the patient, without fever or inflammation, and indeed may in many instances *be most happily composed by Opium and other cerebral-stimulants.* The maniacal paroxysms, though frequently attended with signs of general and febrile excitement, are a purely nervous affection, occur as well in debilitated as in elevated states of the system, and may be quite compatible with a stimulating or supporting treatment; instead of being relieved they are in some instances decidedly aggravated by the loss of blood.

In his remarks on bleeding in insanity, Dr. PATTERSON, of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, uses the following language: Raving mania can be much more permanently controlled by the use of the warm bath, cold applications to the head, warm foot-baths, mild cathartics, and in some cases by nauseants. Bleeding quiets the patient temporarily, but the excitement returns with greater fury, and the system is less able to bear it than before. So far as I have observed the practice, bleeding does not accomplish the desired object, but the contrary; for it impoverishes the blood, reduces the strength of the patient, and thereby renders the nervous system more excitable.

Dr. HANBURY SMITH, of the Ohio Asylum, says that during the year 1851, the idea of depletion was entertained in no one case by any of the medical officers; and those who had lost blood previously to their admission proved exceedingly difficult to restore, sank into hopeless dementia, or died. It may be considered as a settled thing that at the present time depletion is exceedingly hazardous, and commonly contra-indicated in in-

sanity; the liberal use of stimulants proves eminently curative; immediately after the action of a cathartic, sometimes previously to, or during that action, he gives his patient from four to six ounces of wine, or an equivalent portion of brandy, together with the most nourishing and easily digested food. Maniacal excitement commonly ceases very quickly under the above treatment.

BELL'S disease or typhomania is a peculiar form of mental derangement becoming quite common, particularly in large cities, and one in which the unpractised physician is almost certain to pursue a deleterious course of treatment; the patients almost invariably die after general bloodletting; a fatal result can only be avoided by active stimulation.

In 913 or perhaps 1806 cases, Dr. KIRKBRIDE did not practise venesection for *insanity* in a single instance; he may have done it for apoplexy, or congestion of the brain, but never for mania, melancholia, or any of the maladies generally included under the name of insanity.

Dr. RUSH is the great authority in favor of bloodletting, but in his time, in the early part of the present century, the system of treatment at the Bethlehem Hospital for the Insane, consisted of bleeding, purging and vomiting in the spring months. A certain day was appointed on which the patients were bled; another when they were purged; another when they were vomited. They were all bled in May, and again in June, the precise time depending on the weather. This was the best treatment in RUSH'S time; for the physicians of the Bethlehem Hospital, were among the most eminent in London.

The physicians of probably 19/20ths of the institutions for the insane, not only in America and Great Britain, but in France, Prussia, and Austria condemn the practice of general bleeding in insanity, unless it be in rare and exceptional cases.

In puerperal mania SMITH says, bloodletting is preëminently contra-indicated; in this matter all authorities agree; CHURCHILL, PRITCHARD, ESQUIROL, HASLAM, GOOCH, and BURROWS are equally opposed to it; even where local inflammation is discovered, other means should be used.

In the treatment of acute mania with violence, raving and consequent exhaustion, Dr. BRIGHAM employed seclusion, hot

baths, with cold applications to the head and free evacuation of the bowels. In no case did he find local or general bleedings admissible; but on the contrary nutritious diet and brandy-punch are generally required.

Dr. BENEDICT, of the New-York State Asylum, says, he cannot too strongly urge his medical brethren to abstain from bloodletting in insanity; his plan of treating very acute insanity is directly opposed to depletion. Not one ounce of blood was drawn from 825 patients, 54 of whom were deranged less than one month. He resorts to stimulation in many cases with great freedom, and has seen the best evidences of its propriety.

Dr. CURWIN, of the Pennsylvania State Asylum, says, that he must call attention to an error which is very extensively prevalent, and which consists in the almost invariable resort to bloodletting in all cases of insanity. All hospital experience proves that the loss of blood in any form of insanity, is almost uniformly attended with unpleasant effects, prolonging the period of cure, and in many cases placing the patient hopelessly beyond the reach of any benefit to be derived from subsequent treatment. Insanity is essentially a nervous disorder, and must be treated as such.

PURGATIVES.

WOODWARD says: if bleeding is injurious, active purging is still more so. In torpid states of the bowels he preferred the Tinct., or Pulv. Guaiac; has been most successful with it in dyspepsia and distress after eating; it invigorates the stomach, acts on the skin and bowels, and in females is an emmenagogue; the powder is the most useful, if the principal object is to act upon the bowels.

FORBES WINSLOW says in the early stage of insanity, and throughout its whole course, the bowels are often in an obstinately constipated condition. The concentration of nervous energy in the brain appears to interfere with that supply which should proceed to other structures. There is no class of agents which act so certainly and effectually in relieving the mind when under the influence of depressing emotions, as cathartics. The bowels are often found gorged with fecal mat-

ters, and immediate relief follows full action on the bowels. I have seen several cases of great despondency, obstinacy and invincible taciturnity attended with, and caused by excessive costiveness, cured at once by a single dose of purgative medicine.

NARCOTICS.

Of these OPIUM is the most important. In acute mania, if there is much excitement, many physicians have great confidence in GRAVE'S combination of Opium and Tartar-emetic, and in the proportions originally proposed by him. Afterwards if the head be not very hot, full and repeated doses of Opium are given; also in cases marked by extreme irritability, restlessness and want of sleep, with moist, flabby and tremulous tongue, natural or dilated pupils, frequent, irregular and weak pulse, cold and relaxed skin; then commonly with wine, and always with excellent effect. See GALT'S Opium treatment, page 52. WOOD says, independently of the advantageous influence excited by narcotics in quieting irritation, controlling excessive nervous excitement, and producing sleep, they probably operate in another mode in the cure of insanity. When kept steadily under their influence, the brain is rendered in some measure insensible to those morbid impressions which have a constant tendency to disturb it. Though the patient may not be restored to reason, yet the irregular mental movements are much repressed, the proverbially cheering influence of the drug restrains the tumult of the feelings, and a condition of the brain is induced, in which a continued presentation of rational objects of reflection, and sources of a healthful interest, may gradually accustom the organ to a sound mode of action; while the morbid trains of reflection, and the perversions of the passions are gradually obliterated from want of renewal. After the removal, therefore, of physical derangement, no medicine is so efficient as Opium in favoring a return to a healthy state of function. It must be given in such quantities as to produce and maintain a decided impression, and must consequently be increased with its continued use. After the brain has been restored to a perfectly healthful state of action, the Opium should be gradually diminished, and the patient should not be con-

sidered well until the medicine can be entirely dispensed with. Wood has known patients in the most violent state of maniacal excitement, after being put asleep by Opium, to awake in the morning quite composed and rational. In some cases Opium will aggravate the cerebral disorder; when this passes off the patient will be found in a better state than before the aggravation; new quantities will be followed by fresh exacerbation, and these in their turn by still more decided improvement. It is an unpleasant way of treating the patient, but a cure will follow quite as certainly, as if none but the most pleasant results had followed. Williams says, physicians have been much divided in opinion respecting the propriety of exhibiting narcotics when there is furious delirium, it having been frequently noticed that even when sleep has followed very large doses, yet the patient has awoke with aggravated symptoms; and hence although the sleep may for some hours have appeared tolerably easy and natural, yet from the subsequently increased frenzy on waking, it has been thought unadvisable to continue the narcotic. Other physicians would immediately repeat the dose and still larger ones if required. Williams thinks that the stimulating powers of the *Hydrochlorate of Morphia* are so slight as to be scarcely perceptible, the sedative effect being immediately induced.

1) Against an atrophied, or softened condition of the nervous matter, Forbes Winslow thinks more can be done towards a cure than is generally supposed. He has in several instances seen brain disease exhibiting all the legitimate features of ramollissement, yield to the persevering use of Iron, Phosphor, Zinc and Strychnia, combined with generous living. In general paralysis from inflammatory softening of the brain, Boyd gave the Liquor Hydrargyri bichloridi, to eight males; two improved, and one who had been confined to his bed for several weeks and in a very helpless state, became able to sit up in a chair and feed himself. Another who was of very dirty habits, became cleanly, and gained in weight 21 lbs. in six months; two cases gradually became worse, and four remained stationary. See also my Treatise on Apoplexy and Softening of the Brain, p. p. 149 to 155.

2) In some chronic forms of insanity, in dementia and persistent monomania connected, as it was supposed with morbid

thickening of the dura-mater, and with interstitial infiltration of that membrane, as well as exudations on its surface, FORBES WINSLOW has seen marked benefit from the persevering use of a strong ointment of Iodide of potassium combined with Strichnine rubbed over the scalp.

In other cases apparently quite beyond the reach of improvement or cure, where the mental symptoms were supposed to be associated with effusions of serum in or about the brain, he has applied Iodine externally, and given small doses of Iod., Merc., and Digitalis internally, with considerable benefit.

FOOD, TONICS AND STIMULANTS.

It has been unquestionably proved, by long and well tried experience that a good and liberal scale of diet is necessary for the insane. A scale of diet above that which the person would take if well and surrounded by the comforts of home, is certainly required by those confined in an asylum. We will find that when the diet is deficient that the mortality is invariably higher and the amount of cures less. All authorities agree upon this point, in chronic insanity.

3) Cases sometimes present themselves where the patient determinately refuses to take either food or medicine. The refusal of food may be connected with the determination to destroy life, or it may be associated with delusive impressions. Upon examination we often find, in these cases, great gastric derangement, obstinate constipation, considerable tenderness of the pit of the stomach, bilious disorder, foul tongue and offensive breath, with other symptoms of a morbid condition of the digestive organs. In some of these cases the determination to refuse nourishment arises from a positive loathing of food; or from a delusion of taste, everything appearing to the patient, bitter, disgusting or poisonous; or the unhappy patient imagines that he is commanded either by good or evil spirits not to eat.

Such cases can be speedily cured by removing the visceral derangement, if there be any, or by specific remedies, if the digestive organs be sound.—FORBES WINSLOW.

MELANCHOLY.

The principal remedies against this form of mental derangement, are: 1st; Arsenicum, Aurum, Bellad., Calcarea, Causticum, Graphite, Ignatia, Lachesis, Natrum-mur., Pulsatilla, Rhus-tox., Sulphur and Veratrum. 2d; Cocculus, Hellebore, Hyosciamus, Lycopod., Mercur., Nux, Phosphor., Platina, Sepia and Stramonium. 3d; Aconite, Anacard., Carb.-anim., Crocus, Digit., Nitric and Phos.-acid., Ruta, and Staphysagria.

AURUM is indicated when the patient is sad and feeble, with desire for solitude; when he fears to have lost the love and consideration of others, with profound chagrin and weeping; great desire for death, with religious pre-occupation, with tears and prayers; great anxiety in the region of the heart, with great weakness and exhaustion, so that one feels as if dying; scrupulous inquietude; timidity; all attended with derangement of the liver.

CALCAREA. When there is dejection and sadness; restlessness, with commotion of the blood; great disposition to fear and apprehension; fear of misfortuue or of losing one's reason; despair about one's health; want of interest and will; disgust for work.

NATRUM MURIATICUM. When there are frequent accessions of melancholy, with abundance of sombre thoughts, and recalling of unpleasant events long since passed; want of self-confidence, with great inclination to weep; the least trifle, solitude for a short time, the slightest look from others will produce tears; even the thought of unpleasant occurrences brings on a flood of tears. Inclination to remain absorbed in thoughts for hours; frequent attacks of complete unhappiness and despair; sudden paroxysms of anxiety as if one had committed a crime. Graphite and Causticum are indicated under almost similar circumstances.

VERATRUM. When the melancholic patient has nausea and frequent chills; is taciturn or obstinate, or sits in a corner absorbed in thought. Verat., Hellebore and Cocculus are particularly suitable in melancholy when attended with marked derangement of the stomach, bowels or liver.

PHOSPHORUS, PLATINA and SEPIA are often useful in extreme cases of nervousness and melancholy in females, with

marked derangement of the urinary and sexual organs, suppression of the menses, &c.

HYPOCHONDRIA.

The principal remedies against this disorder are: Calcarea, Sulphur, Conium, Ignatia, Petroleum, Staphysagria, Gratiola, Sabadilla and Zincum.

SABADILLA is the principal remedy, when the patient has illusions about the state of his internal organs, that his stomach is ulcerated, abdomen disorganised, scrotum swollen, &c., &c.

ZINC is regarded by RADEMACHER, as one of the most powerful and specific brain-remedies. He says that it may be styled a *Metallic Opium.* It will allay the most violent neuralgic pains, headache, toothache, earache, ischias, &c. It is useful against obstinate sleeplessness, and will cause sleep in deranged and delirious persons; but its use must be continued after sleep has been produced, and the patient must be waked up regularly to take his medicine, or else he will finally awake just as much deranged and delirious as ever.

Singularly, he also states that Zinc may be used in the soporose states, which so frequently attend brain-affections, and which are closely allied to delirium, or at least are frequently followed by it. Under its use the patient will finally awake himself, still one will notice when the patient is aroused hourly to take his medicine, that his mental powers are gradually returning to a natural state, and finally he will awake spontaneously; still the remedy must be used some little time afterwards.

RELIGIOUS MELANCHOLY.

The principal remedies are: Bellad., Hyosc., Opium, Platina and Sulphur.

MISANTHROPY.

The most useful remedies are: Muriate of Ammonia, Aurum, Cicuta, Ledum, Manganese, Nitric-acid, Stannum and Sulphur.

MURIATE OF AMMONIA is useful against melancholy, connected with marked disorder of some or many of the mucous membranes, derangement or enlargement of the liver, enlarge-

ment of the womb and ovaries; also when the patient has a well-marked mucous fever, the tongue being coated with tough, white mucus, with great inclination to perspiration, so that the sweat breaks out from the slightest exertion, the urine being strong and ammoniacal, and some diarrhœa is present, with discharge of tough, glassy mucus from the bowels; in some cases, the attending fever has a seven-day type.

Cicuta, Aethusa and Bovista are supposed to be useful against melancholy and other cerebral affections, arising from suppression of eruptions; also against spinal irritation from the same cause.

Ledum is useful against brain-affections, attended with violent headache, restlessness, oppression of respiration, cough, sleeplessness, pains in the limbs, increased flow of urine, itching, eruptions or pustules upon the skin, contractions of the limbs, gouty and rheumatic pains, &c.

Stannum is homœopathic to extreme nervousness, such as is sometimes seen in persons who have become exhausted by loss of blood, excesses, or a long-lasting sickness, attended with considerable loss of flesh; misanthropy and invincible repugnance to conversation.

SUICIDAL MONOMANIA.

The principal remedies are: Arsenicum, Aurum, Belladonna, Drosera, Hyosciamus, Antim.-crud., Alumina, Spigelia and Staphysagria.

Belladonna and Morphine have been recommended by Forbes Winslow. (See p. xv.)

NOSTALGIA.

The principal remedies are: Capsicum, Mercurius, and Phosphoric-acid.

MANIA.

The principal remedies are supposed to be, 1st, Bellad., Canthar., Hyosc., Stramon., and Veratrum.

2d, Agaricus, Arsen., Cannabis., Crocus., Cuprum., Kali., Lycopod., Lach., Merc., Phosph., and Secale.

3d, Aconite, Anacard,, Camph., Conium, Moschus, Natrum, Nitric.-acid., Nux-v., Plat., Plumbum, and Tart.-emet.

The first set of these remedies is most useful in *Acute Mania.* In this disorder the following symptoms generally appear immediately before the full development of the disease. Every natural thought and feeling is exaggerated. At first this is scarcely noticeable; but, after a short time, the exaltation becomes more and more manifest; soon we observe former objects of quiet and unobtrusive affection are treated with the most persuasive and endearing fondness, and at the same time, those that may have once incurred the displeasure of the patient, are spoken of with a bitterness and angry vindictiveness totally inconsistent with the previous character of the individual. The patient is evidently becoming more and more a creature of impulse, and cannot fix his attention upon the ordinary employments of the day, but is wandering with strides increasing in rapidity from one thing to another. As the excitement increases, the wildness and often redness of the eye, begin to attract attention, and finally actual raving ensues.—PERKINS.

The same author says: "If a strong, plethoric and physically healthy man becomes the subject of acute mania, if the head is hot, eyes injected, face flushed, pulse full and strong, and at the same time, if the patient is violent and noisy, the physician would naturally be tempted to a trial of general blood-letting. Let him on no account yield to his inclination, for there is hardly any form of insanity in which blood-letting is admissible. In every case in which it has been employed within the writer's knowledge, it has proved highly injurious."

Most of the other remedies are suitable in *Chronic Mania.* Anæmia is a common accompaniment of this disease, and a state of the system decidedly below par, is too often met with. In these cases, the only efficient allopathic remedies are tonics and sedatives. Conium and Iron are used with great success, Morphine may be used with marked good results.

ANTAGONISTIC STATES OF THE MIND.

Anacardium may be used when the patient seems to have two opposite wills, one of which excites him to do that which the other would like to prevent. Is inclined to laugh when he

ought to be serious, and does not incline to laugh, even when tempted by ludicrous things.

SEPIA when he imagines things, which he does not want to imagine; uses wrong expressions, which he knows are wrong; proposes to himself things which are contrary to his intentions; is in contradiction with himself, and altogether in a disagreeable mood; has paroxysms of laughter and weeping in alternation, without either resulting from a corresponding frame of mind.

Phosphorus when the patient laughs against his own inclination, being very sad.

Capsicum and *Staphysagria* when he is merry, but nevertheless inclines to get angry and be quarrelsome.

ANTIPATHIES.

Conium may be given when the patient is inclined to dislike every one who passes him, would like to lay hold of them, and abuse them.

Cicuta when he abhors all mankind, hates their follies, and seeks solitude.

Aurum when many persons are offensive to him.

Ammon.-mur. when there are involuntary antipathies to certain persons.

Calcarea when there is an aversion to most men.

APATHY.

Antimonium-crud. may be given when the patient is completely apathetic, does not leave her bed, does not speak, desires neither to eat or drink, but eats readily what is offered and feels hungry.

Argentum-nitricum, when there is apathy with great debility and tremulous weakness.

GAY MANIA.

The principal remedies are: 1st, Aurum, Bellad., Crocus., Lycopod., Platina, Opium, Stramon., and Verat.

2d, Aconite, Anacard., Cuprum, Hyosc., Lachesis, Natrum-m., Nux-mosch., Phos., and Phosphoric-acid.

Belladonna is suitable when there is a merry craziness, with laughing and singing; when the patient tries to compose songs,

and sings merry, but utterly senseless tunes, or whistles occasionally, but refuses either to eat or drink; or sings or hums different airs, or smiles a long while to himself, or is disposed to sing or whistle, with frequent bursts of laughter, or is wild and wantonly merry, with inclination to quarrel without cause; or when the patients tear off their clothes, run out into the street, partially or wholly naked, gesticulating in a strange manner, dancing, laughing, uttering and demanding foolish things.

Cicuta-virosa, when the patient becomes heated while asleep, wakes up, jumps out of bed, dances, laughs, does all sorts of foolish things, claps her hands, &c.

Cuprum when he sings merry songs.

Hyosciamus when the patient dances, laughs in an absurd manner, makes ridiculous gesticulations like a clown, or performs funny tricks like a monkey.

Opium, when the patient's mirth and bliss increase until he becomes irrational.

Stramonium, when one seems as if in an ecstacy, and beside himself; when he seems filled with pleasant fancies, expresses his wishes by signs, and runs about for some days, exceedingly busy with his phantasies, and quite cheerful; or when he dances, gesticulates, laughs and sings; or has paroxysms of constant talking, or breaks out into loud laughter, or violent rage.

MANIA WITH FURY.

Cuprum is indicated against mania attended with full, quick pulse, red and inflamed eyes, wild looks, incoherent speech, and rage, every paroxysm terminating in perspiration.

Opium against furious mania with distortion of the features, swelling of the head and face, protruded and congested eyes, bluish redness and swelling of the lips, paroxysms of rage, with rolling on the floor, and threats against his own relatives, whom he does not seem to recognize.

Hyosciamus, when the patient is alternately ludicrous, solemn, or furious; dresses himself in a priest's gown over his shirt, puts on fur boots, wants to go to church in this guise, in order to preach, or officiate at mass, and furiously attacks all those who attempt to prevent him.

RELIGIOUS MANIA.

Lachesis, when the patient supposes himself doomed to eternal punishment.

Stramonium, when the patient kneels down, stretches out his hands, with pious looks, but starts up from the least opposition, with wild cries and violent gestures.

Aurum, when the patient imagines that she is irretrievably lost, with depression of spirits, followed by shouts and screams.

Baryta, when he has all sorts of sad notions about his future destiny, and deems himself utterly lost.

Crocus is also suitable against religious melancholy.

SUICIDAL MANIA.

Arsenicum, when there is great indifference to life, with inclination towards suicide.

Aurum. Excessive desire for death, with melancholy; notion that he was not intended for this world, with anxiety amounting to a desire to commit suicide, attended with derangement and cramps in the stomach and bowels.

Belladonna. Distaste for life, with desire for death, wishes some one to kill him, attempts to jump out of the window; anxiety and desire for death, alternating with paroxysms of fury.

Carbo-vegetabilis. Despair with weeping, every thing seems clothed in the darkest colors, inclination to suicide, with irrascibility, desire for death, because he thinks that he is most unfortunate.

Nux-vomica. Inclination to commit suicide, with palpitation of the heart, and great anxiety; desire for death, because his great agony of mind allows him no repose; inclination to commit suicide, because his present pains and misfortunes seem insupportable to him.

Sepia. Discouragement with absolute despair, attended with moroseness; distaste for life in an extreme degree, because he thinks that he cannot endure his pitiable condition, and that he will be irretrievably lost in this world if he continues to live.

Alumina. Whenever he sees blood or a knife, he is seized with a crowd of terrible ideas, attended with an inclination to kill himself, although he has a horror of suicide.

China, is indicated when there is a distaste for life, with melancholy, anxiety and feverish heat which drives him to his bed, attended with inclination to suicide, although he dreads to carry it into execution.

Mercurius, when there is disgust for life, from want of courage to meet its trials and mortifications; or desire for death, from an insupportable indifference for every person and thing, even those which are most loved.

Nitric-acid, when there is disgust for life, with discontent; desire for death, although one is afraid to die.

Phosphorus, when there is disgust for life, because the whole world seems gloomy and terrible; tears alone bring relief, and they are followed by the most extreme apathy.

Platina, when there is a distaste for life, as if one was not suited to the world as it is, attended with great agony about the heart, fear of dying, and depression of spirits; disgust for the whole world, with inclination to weep.

Staphysagria. Desire for death, from an insupportable hypochondriacal indifference to everything; disgust for life, from anxiety and disquieting thoughts.

Sulphur. Disgust for life, from discouragement and sadness, and from the feeling of being exceedingly unhappy.

Of 74 cases of mental alienation treated homœopathically, by Dr. Wittfeld, in his private Asylum at Meurs, near Hamburg, 9 were hopelessly incurable, and had been dismissed as such from other institutions; they were only admitted to be taken care of; 2 were dismissed within the first fortnight, on account of irregularities on the part of the patient's friends; 4 were laboring under incurable organic diseases, such as softening of the brain and tabes dorsalis; they died respectively in 3, 8, 10 and 21 days, so that no opportunity occurred of healing their mental affections. Deducting these 15 cases, there were 59 cases submitted to homœopathic treatment; of these 29 were dismissed cured; 19 more or less improved, and 11 uncured and unimproved.

Of the 29 cured, only 1 had a relapse after 2 years; the remaining 28 continued perfectly well.

Of these 29, 4 were cured within 4 months; 6 within 6 months; 10 within 12 months, and 9 within 2 years.

The average length of treatment for all was $14\frac{11}{29}$ months; for those cured within 12 months, the average length of treatment was $6\frac{10}{26}$ months; for those cured within 2 years, $23\frac{2}{3}$ months.

It thus appears that nearly one half of all the cases were cured, and not $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole number were dismissed without improvement. Dr. WITTFELD says such success, cannot be shown by any other Asylum; but it will be seen by reference to pages viii, ix and x, that the dominant school seems to cure quite as many, if not more, although relapses seem to be much more frequent under allopathic than homœopathic treatment.

Among the 29 cured homœopathically, 13 were affected with furious mania; 9 with imbecility or melancholy; and 7 with hallucinations or monomania.

The disease upon admission had lasted, in one case which was cured, above 9 years; in 2, above 4 years; in 5 above 2 years; in 8 above 1 year; in 10 above 6 months; and in 3 above 4 months.

The medicines chiefly used by Dr. WITTFELD were Bellad., Cicuta, Digitalis, Phosphor. and Stramonium, for *Furious mania;* Arnica, Ambra, Selenium and Sepia, for *Imbecility;* Ignatia and Hyosc., for the consequences of *Grief* and *Unfortunate Love;* Secale, Nux-vom., Arsenicum, Staphysagria and Conium in many different kinds of derangement. Teucrium and Viola-odorata, were also frequently used; Hellebore and Veratrum very seldom.

NERVOUS DISEASES

AND

MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

CHAPTER I.

CASES IN WHICH A SINGLE REMEDY PROVED DECIDEDLY USEFUL—ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY ACCORDING TO THE REMEDIES.

1. ACONITE.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Aconite is particularly indicated where there is excessive irritability either in the bodily or mental sphere, and this hyperæsthesia is a frequent attendant in certain forms of mental derangement. It is also suitable in that form of mania in which the vascular system is principally involved, and which increases to phrenzy, evidently occasioned by a hyperæmic and inflammatory state of the brain and its membranes, with a decided tendency to dropsical effusions. Febrile and acute mental affections may be relieved by Aconite. In the action of Aconite paroxysms of anxiety often predominate, and it has been found useful in various forms of mental depression.

Hygea, Vol. 23, part. 4, p. 259.—GRIESSELICH.

Besides the more well known effects of Aconite it is particularly apt to produce the most singular sensations of bodily deformity, similar to those which occur in a limb when it is asleep. Sensations of thickness, swelling, or distortion or displacement of the features, limbs, &c., &c. arise under its use, while the intellect is less comparatively unclouded, and seem so real that the experimenter is obliged to examine himself in a glass or appeal to his friends for re-assurance of being in his sound and undeformed state. Hence it may prove curative in some of those forms of hypochondria and illusion in which the patient imagines that various wonderful transformations have taken place in some one or the other of his internal or external organs.

There is but little old school experience with Aconite in Insanity; J. M. Cox, in 1816, said that it had been extolled by some, but it was too uncertain, and apt to constipate. Milligan, in 1841, says that Pinel admits that bleeding is now rarely employed by him; he sees many patients cured without bleeding, and many remain incurable after being bled. When there is much excitement and increased action of the heart and arteries, it will be found that Aconite in fractional doses will procure a state of calmness more rapidly than detraction of blood. PETERS.

CASE 1.—A young woman, aged 20, fancied that she would die during her second confinement, and in spite of a favorable issue of her delivery, expected a speedy death, especially as she had violent congestion of blood to, and excessive oppression of the chest, to the point of suffocation, with intermission of the pulse.

Acon. 30. removed all ideas of death in the course of two hours and restored her equanimity.

Archiv, Vol. 7, part. 2, p. 42.—GROSS.

[The whole affair was probably hysterical.—PETERS.]

CASE 2.—A joyous young woman, æt. 20, became depressed during her first pregnancy, and believed firmly that she would die in her confinement.

A profuse flooding followed the otherwise regular delivery of the child and placenta, and the patient now expected a speedy death. Her body was covered with a cold viscid sweat, she took leave of her relatives, raved about her approaching dissolution, lay perfectly quiet, but her countenance expressed great internal agony about the heart, while she occasionally cried that nothing would help her, and that she must certainly die. Paroxysms of agony set in, she lost her consciousness, and convulsions of the arms occurred. After Acon. 24, she fell into a slumber, and awaked with renewed cheerfulness.

Archiv, Vol. 9, part. 1, p. 114. — BETHMAN. See also Case 95.

[This second case seems very like the first.—PETERS.]

REVIEW. Anxiety and fear were present in all three cases, especially of approaching death in cases 1 and 2 (see Materia Med. Pur. Sympt. 537—40.), occurring in puerperal women with congestive or even inflammatory conditions.

Dose.—$\frac{1}{24}$ and $\frac{1}{30}$ with speedy relief.

Fear indicates an affection of the organ of *Caution*, and Aconite may be supposed to act upon that part of the brain occupied by it.

2. ANACARDIUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—*a*) It is indicated in mental affections, with decided loss of memory, sluggish flow of thought, apathy and anæsthesia, &c. In general, Anacardium promises much in hypochondria and melancholy.

Hygea, Vol. 23, p. 265.—GRIESSELICH.

b) It causes a hypochondriacal and gloomy condition, loss of courage, fear of approaching death, misantrophy; anxiety, want of moral tone, a wicked, godless, inhuman and hard-hearted state of mind. Also a state in which one seems to have two wills, one of which restrains one from do that to which the other impels. Sensation as if the spirit were separated from the body.

HAHNEMANN, Chron. Diseases, Vol. 2, p. 156.

c) Anacardium is generally regarded as a spicy aromatic stimulant, which primarily exerts an exciting effect upon the brain, inducing unusual excitement of the imagination, with great flow of fresh ideas, which one must follow, the whole gradually passing over into entire absence of thought and utter stupidity. It has also been said to cause great acuteness of the memory, with vivid recollection of the slightest and long forgotten things; great activity of mind, with inclination towards astute investigations, followed by aching pains in the forehead, temples, and occiput, by a bruised feeling in the brain, and by stomach-ache.

It also causes weakness of digestion, flatulence, profound hypochondriacal humor and derangement of the liver, marked aching pain in the hepatic region, light colored a-bilious stools, &c.; hence it may be found as useful in some of the dyspeptic and hypochondriacal disorders of literary men, as Nux has been decreed to be.

Besides simple excitement of the intellect, imagination and memory, Anacardium may cause a pleasant and joyous excitement, followed by laughing at serious things, and gravity about laughable occurrences, &c.—STAPF asserts that it causes quite opposite effects, viz, both increase of mental activity and torpor.

—FRANZ experienced very decided increase of memory and mental activity within one hour after taking it.—HAHNEMANN experienced both exaltation and depression, but does not tell us which occurred first.—RUCKERT has dwelt almost entirely upon the depressing effects of Anacardium.—PETERS.

CASE 3.—A man, æt. 30, tall thin, of a consumptive constitution, and suffering with chronic pectoral and abdominal affections, suppressed an itch-like eruption with lead water, after which he fell into a state of mental derangement.

Symptoms.—He believed that he was composed of two persons, and that several men slept in his bed. When he drank any thing he supposed that it did not get into his body and nourish him, because his stomach was torn in two, or that some one was concealed in his body, who swallowed every thing away from him.

Ipec., Verat. and Bellad. helped him but little, while *Anacard.* 6 cured him quickly.

New Archiv, Vol. 3, part. 1, p. 23.—WAHLE.

CASE 4.—A widow, æt. 64, after undeserved mortification fell with a state of mental confusion, in which she talked constantly in stupid and irrational manner. She was cured in fourteen days by Anacard. $\frac{30}{0}$.

Allg. Hom. Zeit. Vol. 13, p. 23.—LOBETHAL.

CASE 5.—A maiden, æt. 22, of a sensitive disposition, and somewhat over-educated for her station, and disposed to religious enthusiasm, was taken sick suddenly after violent mental emotion and separation from her lover. In the beginning she was violent, and was treated allopathically from Jan. to April 21; latterly a melancholic condition had been developed. Hyoscyamus was useless, while Anacardium given on the 25th, restored the patient so rapidly that she could be regarded as cured by the 30th April.

Pract. Beiträge, Vol. 4, part. 1, p. 15.—SCHINDLER.

REVIEW.—From the above few observations, Anacardium would seem most suitable, when the patient is melancholic and shy, suspicious and troubled with illusions about his own body.

Doses.—6th, 24th, and 30th, the last in repeated doses.

According to Phrenology, *Anacard.* seems indicated against mental delusions which lead to fixed ideas, hence, in disorders of

the organ of *causality*, also in want of proportion in the activity of the organ of benevolence, compared with those of *combativeness* and *destructiveness*.

3. ARSENICUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—*a*) Paroxysms of anxiety, which drive one out of bed at night.—Fear of death.—HAHNEMANN. Chronic Diseases, Vol. 5, p. 497.

b) Arsenic is especially indicated in periodical recurrences of melancholy, when there are night-aggravations, paroxysms of agony about the heart, with intermitting pulse and rapid failure of the strength.

Hygea, Vol. 23, p. 9.—GRIESSELICH.

Although OTTO says that Arsenicum causes melancholy, this does not deter COX from asserting that when there is great debility and relaxation the continued use of Arsen. might contribute to recruit the system and restore reason; nor HALLORAN from saying, "where chronic insanity has decidedly assumed the periodical type, and also notwithstanding the intervals, together with the paroxysms, has obtained the most desirable balance, without terminating in health, recovery may be greatly promoted by the cautious introduction of Arsenicum—he will not undertake to say that such instances have been numerous in his experience, for the proper cases to use this powerful remedy are not of frequent occurrence." SEYMOUR also thinks it might be beneficially employed in proper cases and hands. STEWARD thinks that mental derangement coupled with simple œdema is curable, and Arsenicum might also come in play here.

CASE 6.—A robust man, æt. 32, had suffered for several years with paroxysms of melancholy, which lasted from six to eight days, and had withstood all ordinary remedies.

Symptoms.—By day he had attacks of anxiety as if he had committed some great crime, which drove him from place to place so that it was impossible for him to remain quietly in one spot for a quarter of an hour. He could not control his tears and often wept aloud; avoided his friends, because he fancied that he had injured them in some way, and would gladly ask pardon of every one, because he believed that he had offended them.

Two doses of Arsen. 30, cured him perfectly within four weeks.

Archiv, Vol. 8, part. 2, p. 51.—WEBER.

CASE 7.—A blacksmith, æt. 36, of powerful constitution, after an attack of miliary fever and subsequent cold, fell into a state of melancholy, with anxiety and inclination to suicide.

Symptoms.—Expression indicative of great internal disquiet. He does not know where to go, from restlessness day and night; thinks that he can never be fortunate or happy in his own house, and pesters his family constantly with his fears. Paroxysms of frightful anxiety, attended with heat and redness of the face, and such inclination to commit suicide that he fears to remain alone, and begs his friends not to leave him for fear that he would injure himself.

Bellad. was given without avail, but Arsen. 24, removed the whole mental derangement in a few days.

Annals, Vol. 1, p. 66.—RUCKERT.

CASE 8.—A woman, æt. 65, had suffered for a year with periodical attacks of melancholy.

Symptoms.—Anxiety, burning in the stomach, and retraction of the abdomen. Paroxysms of anxiety drive her out of bed at night, and she roams about groaning; in the evening she has anxiety in the pit of the stomach, with palpitation and flushes of heat, and oppression in the epigastrium. Confusion and tension in the head, bloated face, which is also red and hot, pulse 80, and rather weak than strong. Twisting, gnawing and biting in the stomach, with waterbrash—urgency to urinate, with scanty discharge.

Ars. 30, cured her perfectly in eight days, after an aggravation lasting two days.

Practical Beitrag, Vol. 2, p. 145.—NEUMANN.

REVIEW.—In all three of the above cases we find an *unusually great internal anxiety*, although coupled with very differing physical ailments; also fear of being alone both by day and night, which urges the patient to suicide, although his intellect is otherwise clear; and finally a state similating remorse and the sufferings from a bad conscience, leading one to ask forgiveness.

Dose.—24 and 30, with speedy good effects.

The symptoms undoubtedly point to affection of the organs of *conscientiousness* and *caution*.

4. AURUM.

General Remarks.—*a*) Hahnemann says he has quickly and permanently cured several persons who seriously meditated suicide, of that melancholy in which Gold is indicated.

Chronic Diseases, Vol. 2, p. 18.

b) Not only Aurum, but Nux-vom. will remove the peculiar mental depression, with disgust for life, which leads to suicide.

Hygea, Vol. 2, p. 33.—Ægidi.

c) Both Gold and Arsen. produce sensations of anxiety proceeding from the region of the heart; this symptom, which both have in common, is of importance when we view in connection with the heart-affections which occur in many cases of mental disease. But Aurum is not suitable in the regular and typical occurrence of the symptoms against which Arsen. is so useful; but is indicated where there is decided congestion to the head, certain quite peculiar genital symptoms, &c.

Noack and Trinks with much reason call attention to the state of the genitals common in suicidal monomaniacs, with relation to the action of Gold upon the same organs.

Hygea, Vol. 24, p. 10.—Griesselich.

Vogt tells us that in olden times Aurum was used for its heart-strengthening, vivifying and gladdening powers, Riecke, Dunglison and Dierbach state that the remarkably joyous disposition and loquacity noticed after its use deserve particular mention. Neil and Percy found it to cause general excitement of the nervous system, talkativiness, &c.; and tell us that it was used by the ancients in hypochondria, melancholy and idiocy.

As it also has a specific relation to the syphilitic dyscrasia, while the melancholy occurring after syphilitic gonorrhœa is an extremely disquieting affection, which often leads to suicide, and which is scarcely ever cured by ordinary means, it deserves attention; also in the syphilitic monomania so admirably described by Acton.

Large doses of Aurum are apt to cause obstinate sleeplessness and fatiguing erections; Wendt says, when given in the different forms of dropsy in aged men, it rarely failed to arouse the long-slumbering sexual power. Risneno also alludes to its

vis aphrodisiaca, &c.—Hence it may prove homœopathic and curative in melancholy and mental derangement arising from excess, or abuse of sexual power.—PETERS.

CASE 9.—Aurum cured a case of religious melancholy, brought on by stings of conscience, in consequence of misconduct.

Symptoms.—Great anxiety about the heart, fearfulness, weeping, praying, anxious frightful dreams, weakness, emaciation, night sweats, painful menstruation, &c.

Archiv, Vol. 12, part. 3, p. 131.—SEIDEL.

Compare case 107, in which a teacher who naturally had great self-esteem, attempted to strangle himself with a cord after mortification.

REVIEW.—It requires more numerous observations to determine the cases in which Aurum is suitable and what organs of the brain it acts upon, before we can decide positively what kind of disgust of life, with inclination to suicide, it will most readily heal.

5. BARYTA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The salts of Baryta undoubtedly have the power of depressing the mental powers in such wise as to diminish the understanding. Muriate of Barytes is well known to cause, in scrofulous children, a state which borders closely on idiotcy. This fact should urge us to follow this clue farther, as that form of idiotcy which follows mental derangement is looked upon as incurable, because it is supposed to depend upon profound organic disease, but Baryta, besides its specific relation to idiotcy, also exerts an undoubted influence upon the organic mass. C. H. NEUMANN has found the Muriate of Baryta of the greatest efficacy in that form of mania in which the sexual inclination is much increased; while Baryta-carb. produces analogous effects, viz, increased sexual power, more copious secretion of semen, frequent pollutions, and in females causes premature occurrence of menses, and congestive affections of the sexual organs, and of the sacral region.

6. BELLADONNA.

a) HARTMANN says *Bellad.* is useful in some forms of melancholy, viz., in such as have arisen from disorder of the abdominal organs, and in which spasmodic affections of the throat and the bladder, and gastric derangements occur. He also advises it in melancholy from disappointed love, in which there is excitement of the genital system—also in home-sickness, and loss of memory, and in melancholy during pregnancy, and after confinement.

Still it is more frequently useful in folly and mania.

Archiv, Vol. 2, part. 2, p. 84.

b) *Christison* says that the *Bellad.*-delirium is generally of the extravagant, or of the pleasing kind, sometimes attended with immoderate and incontrollable laughter, or at others with incessant loquacity, and hence would seem to exert a specific action upon the organs of Language and Mirthfulness. *Gray*, the botanist, when poisoned with eight or ten grains of Bellad., experienced a delirium of a strange but not unpleasant character, he wished to be in constant motion, and states that it certainly afforded him an infinite degree of satisfaction to be allowed to walk up and down. The operations of the intellect were very vivid, his thoughts came and went rapidly, and ludicrous and fantastic spectacles were always uppermost in his mind; he was conscious that his language and gestures were extravagant, yet he had neither the will or inclination to control them, as he was in a state of delightful exhilaration. Dr. Barton witnessed a case in which the patient in a quarter of an hour became delirious and insensible, and struggled violently in his unconscious state, so that the combined strength of several men was required to hold him; the stage of delirium was brief, and he soon fell into coma, which was again succeeded in eight or ten hours by violent delirium, the patient being very unmanageable—the mental delusions were for the most part of an agreeable kind, and the prevailing fancy was that he had suddenly become rich and possessed of a splendid mansion. Brit. Jour. Hom. Vol. 6, p. 430.

In another case a lady fell into a delirious state, attempted to bite and strike her attendants, broke into fits of laughter, and gnashed her teeth; her head was hot, face red, looks wild and fierce, tongue dry, abdomen swollen, and pulse small and fre-

quent. Ibid, p. 430. In still another case a boy could not speak at first, but laughed immoderately, and kept grasping at imaginary objects; soon, although laughing continued, his silence was changed into immoderate and incoherent loquacity, with constant bodily motion, &c. Med. Chir. Rev. Vol. 7, p. 233. Leuret, of the Bicetre, noticed in several cases a degree of restlessness and excitement, approaching at times to inordinate gaiety, at others to furious delirium, frequent hallucinations, convulsive crying or laughing, &c.

In another case, a woman æt. 36, took twelve grains of Ext. Bellad. by mistake in the course of six hours; she had illusions of vision, saw everything confused, as if through a fog or smoke, even imagined that she saw things which were not present; a stupid laughter, with merry delirium, soon followed, and were attended with contortions of the extremities, great general debility and coldness.

The old school experience in the use of *Bellad.* is extensive, varied, but not very precise, Mayr in 1817, used it until the fauces became dry and the pupils dilated. Guislain in his Prize Essay on Mental alienation, 1826, says that Murray obtained good effects from it in five grain doses; Muller, of Wurtzburg, saw satisfactory results from it in doses as large as thirty-six grains of powdered root per day, pushed until blindness and vertigo occurred; in this way, among other cases, he cured a woman, æt. 40, affected for a year with furious mania. Münch regarded it as an excellent remedy in melancholy and mania; Frank recommended it in mental alienation with fantastic visions and when accompanied with epilepsy. Seymour thought Bellad. well worthy of trial in mania, especially in that from moral causes and attended with pain and increased sensibility of brain. Millingen found Bellad. more useful than Hyos. or Conium, especially when applied externally by the endermic method, to the epigastric region; very often effectual in reducing excitement.—PETERS.

CASE 10.—A strong, blooming primipara, æt. 20, fell suddenly on the fifth day after delivery into a state of mania, and was treated antiphlogistically for nine days without benefit.

Symptoms.—She talked constantly of every kind of confused and laughable stuff; was much excited, passionate and abusive,

sought to destroy everything she could reach, screamed, scolded, spit, struck, laughed and cried. Her husband she damned into the deepest depths of hell, for imagined infidelity to her, &c.

Treatment.—On the fourteenth day after delivery she took Bellad. 3, ten drops in water, a tablespoonful per dose; in two days she was more quiet; on the third day she asked for her child, &c. Bellad. ₹ was continued, two doses per day, and in three weeks she was cured.

Hygea, Vol. 20, p. 223. MAYRHOFER.

CASE 11.—A girl æt. 12, otherwise healthy, was left debilitated after an attack of influenza, then was taken with paralysis of the feet, and finally fell into a state of mania.

Symptoms.—Towards evening she suddenly lost her recollection of every one, screams out aloud, laughs, weeps, talks unconnectedly, at times in a frighted state, at others in despair about death, and the arrangements therefor, believes that she sees strange persons about her who abuse her, and from whom she attempts to escape. She also has twitchings of the face and of all the limbs, wrings her hands and tosses them wildly into the air. In the morning she does not recollect anything that has transpired during the night—she has boring pain in the head and vertigo, so that she cannot raise herself up in bed.

Treatment.—Bellad. ₹, two doses cured her.

Allg. Hom. Zeit. Vol. 13, p. 300. *Bicking.*

CASE 12.—A strong, powerfully built brunette, and blooming girl of 16 years, exhibited in consequence of a long-continued sedentary mode of life, excessive indulgence in reading, and bad mental training, at each access of menstruation traces of wildness and folly, which gradually increased to perfect mania, which recurred repeatedly, in spite of allopathic treatment.

Symptoms.—Babbling, laughing, weeping, scolding, at times she attempted to creep away and hide, at others she fell into paroxysms of rage and spit at those about her, and tore off her clothes. Pulse generally slow, but quickened during the paroxysms; abdomen hard and tense; involuntary urination.

Treatment.—Bellad. 2, one drop every forty-eight hours, cured her entirely and permanently in twenty-four days.

Hygea, Vol. 21, p. 139.—KIESSELBACH.

CASE 13.—A farmer's lad, æt. 17, had been deranged for four weeks.

Symptoms.—Had not slept for five days and nights; spent the night in sitting up, alternately crying and laughing; romanced about soldiers and war, imagined that he was pursued by soldiers, or bulls, and crept away in fear that he should be found. Attempts various foolish things, and goes through the pantomine of shooting; scolds at and strikes his brothers and sisters; frequently walks bent and limping; crowds his hat down over his eyes, eats but little, and does not work at all. His pupils were very much dilated, and his countenance disturbed, yellow and bloated.

Treatment.—Bellad. $\overline{30}$, three doses at intervals of eight days cured him.

Archiv, Vol. 12, part. 3, p. 79.—ATTOMYR.

CASE 14.—A sickly woman, æt. 37, had been deranged for six weeks.

Symptoms.—Great restlessness and anxiety, so that she could not remain in one place, in constant bodily motion, so that she cannot remain in bed; talks incessantly of silly stuff, at times jovial, at others gloomy, or shameless, her eyes being in constant motion. At times she smiles to herself, then bursts out into uncontrolled laughter, or sings religious songs, then scolds, or strikes her hands against the walls or windows, or attempts to jump out of the window, spits all about herself and tears her clothes. Coughs up mucus, and has frequent attacks of choking.

Treatment.—Bellad. $\overline{15}$, six doses, two or three per day, cured her with the exception of an increased loquacity of an indecent character, which was removed in a few days by Stramon. $\overline{6}$.

Allg. Hom. Zeit. Vol. 8, p. 121.—ELWERT.

CASE 15.—A man, æt. 28, of powerful build and choleric temper, became deranged without known cause.

Symptoms.—He scolds, riots and attempts to kill his wife, has a frightful, insolent and somewhat anxious look, his eyes glisten and are reddened; his answers are rough, insolent, very abrupt and often threatening. He has œdema of the abdomen and thighs, with scattered red spots.

Treatment.—Bellad. $\overline{12}$, one drop cured him of his mania in

the course of fourteen days, when Bryon. and China were required to free him from his dropsy.

Archiv, Vol. 19, part. 1, p. 93.—S. ZLARTORAVICH.

CASE 16.—A lad, æt. 12, of delicate and irritable constitution was left with headache and anxious restlessness after an attack of typhoid fever.

Symptoms.—Pressing, stupefying pain in the forehead, especially after mental exertion or emotion; evening restlessness, and anxiety, with unsteady gait. Dreamy sleep, with sudden jerks through the whole body, which causes him to rise up, make anxious motions, cry, scream out complainingly, and attempt to escape. On the following morning he recollects nothing that has transpired.

Treatment.—Bellad. ₃ in repeated but not frequent doses restored him.

Allg. Hom. Ztg. Vol. 13, p. 299.—BICKING.

CASE 17.—A widow, æt. 50, became deranged and was allopathically treated unsuccessfully for a long time.

Symptoms.—She destroys every thing in her reach, riots, raves and spits. With fixed wild looks and dishevelled hair, she utters frightful curses. Her mouth is always covered with froth; she avoids drinking, and when she attempts it she seems to swallow with difficulty.

Treatment.—Pulv. Herb. Bellad., 2 grains, divided into 8 doses, one dose night and morning, restored her perfectly.

Annals, Vol. 4, p. 329.—SCHUELER.

CASE 18.—A widow, æt. 30, brunette, of a melancholic disposition and high tempered, had been deranged for six years, and was on the point of being placed in an asylum.

Symptoms.—Fearful mistrust of every one, great anxiety day and night, no rest in any place and attempts to escape; her only pleasure is to stare at the sun by day, and the fire at night. She finally escaped into the woods, built herself a large fire and remained there four or five days without food. Always sought to be alone, and fled from all company; whenever she was alone she played ludicrous tricks, and twisted her mouth in all directions—money she threw out of the window; was never disposed to converse, and scarcely returned an answer,

unless asked two or three times, and then with great vexation and screaming.

Treatment.—*Bellad.* $\frac{3}{0}$, two doses, given in the course of fourteen days restored her completely.

Annals, Vol. 4, p. 340.

CASE 19.—A man, æt. 29, became deranged after great disappointment, and from grief at the death of his sister.

Symptoms.—He calls out constantly the name of his deceased sister, and beats his breast and body with his fist in despair; he strikes at all who approach him, thrusts everything away from him with hands and feet; laments, groans, froths at the mouth; grasps at his throat, and tears off his cravat, as if in danger of suffocation.

Treatment.—One dose of *Bellad.* $\frac{3}{0}$, soon restored him to quiet and reason.

Annals, Vol. 4, p. 193.—L. in L.

CASE 20.—An old man had suffered for several years in succession.

Symptoms.—He sees in rapid succession strange figures, houses which are being built before his windows, peacocks which seem to walk about in his garden, &c.; he attempts to observe his visions more accurately with a spy-glass. Anxiety drives him unclothed out of his bed; pulse quick and full; urine scanty and very red.

Treatment.—Bellad. $\frac{3}{0}$, two doses cured him speedily.

Practical Communications, Vol. 4, part. 4, p. 223.—THORER.

CASE 21.—A puerperal woman, æt. 25, still nursing her child, was obliged to keep her bed in consequence of intestinal irritation, when she suddenly commenced to talk all kinds of unconnected stuff, with incredible fluency and entire sleeplessness. This was followed by a period of perfect silence, after which she again commenced to sing snatches of disconnected songs, and to grasp at neighboring things.

Treatment—Bellad. $\frac{3}{4}$ in water, a table-spoonful every three hours caused the most speedy relief.

Allg. Hom. Zeit. Vol. 37, p. 56.—SOLLIER.

CASE 22.—A man, æt. 34, and another, æt. 55, became deranged from grief and vexation.

Symptoms.—Would not believe that he was sick, would

attend to his business, spoke of much work to be done, complained of men who had injured him; imagined that his wife floated around him, and that he heard her voice proceeding from every object; thought that he was praying with her, and that he must soon die; sleeplessness in consequence of the above illusions. He had a burning miliary eruption upon the chest; felt great lassitude on going up-stairs, his legs felt as heavy as lead; his head was heavy and felt as if it would fall off; darkness before his eyes and vertigo when walking, as if he were drunk. Frequent flushes of heat over the body, with trembling; pulse full, quick and hard; pain in the chest from deep inspiration and cough; noises in the ears, with hardness of hearing; piercing pain in the temples; sensation of icy-coldness upon the temples.

Treatment.— One dose of *Bellad.* cured him.

Jahrb. f. Hom. Hospital, Vol. 1, p. 145, and Vol. 2, p. 120.

CASE 23.—A lad, æt. 20, blond, pale, thin, and easily provoked, suddenly because maniacal on August 31.

Symptoms.—He attempts to destroy every thing near him, or to throw them at his attendants; swallowed his food and drink hastily; pays no attention to any person or question, but screams, hums and runs about, tears his clothes and goes naked; his pupils were contracted and his look wild and fixed. Skin and pulse natural.

Treatment.—Tartar emetic, in emetic doses, did not relieve him. Sept. 2d he took Belladonna-juice, two drops in water; on the 3d and 4th he took a like dose night and morning, and on the 5th he was perfectly restored to his senses, and could be dismissed cured in a few days more.

Allg. Hom. Zeit, Vol. 19, p. 18.—KNORRE.

CASE 24.—A woman, æt. 77, previously always healthy, began to be deranged without known cause.

Symptoms.—At first she imagined there was a peculiar vapor in the room, thought that others must notice it also, and wished it to be removed. She felt unhappy, fearful, anxious, and thought she could not be saved. Is timid, easily frightened when any one entered her room, and hid herself. Did not know her own son who stood before her, insisted that he was dead, and could not be convinced to the contrary; did not

know her physician, but regarded him as a judge who had been present when she made her will, and hence would not see him again, although she insisted that the right physician should be brought to her. If her friends spoke about indifferent subjects which did not concern her, she would sometimes join in the conversation rationally. She was costive, and had congestion to the head, with flushing of the face.

Treatment.—From May 6, to June 6, she received various doses of Verat., Pulsat., Nux-v., Hyosc. and Sulph., but without visible good effect, except from the Sulph. the action of which was waited for several days. On June 2d, she received *Bellad.* ₹, and on the next day she was nearly restored, and recollected every thing she had said during her illness.

Minutes of the L. Society.—Engelhardt.

CASE 25.—A man, æt. 38, suddenly fell into a maniacal state after vexation.

Symptoms.—Face bluish-red, eyes sparkling, pupils dilated; he spat incessantly without excreting much spittle, and had signs of sore throat on swallowing; his forehead was covered with sweat, his limbs cold, his pulse quick and irritable; he talked about the most frantic and disconnected things, and imagined that he saw frightful figures.

Treatment.—Bellad. 6, followed by increased excitement, then by a more quiet state, and the frantic paroxysm occurred only every three hours. On the following day he could be liberated, and his whole condition was changed.

Symptoms.—Face paler with but slight redness of cheeks; he assumed a dignified manner, took great pains to speak correctly, broke off a bit of his whip and put it behind his ear for a pen, moved his hands constantly, as in St. Vitus' Dance, spilled his drink involuntarily, and talked constantly of quarrels which had not happened.—Abdomen tense, bowels sluggish.

Treatment.—Stramonium 9, after which quiet and sleep at night followed; a remaining sad, almost melancholic mood was cured by Tinct. Hellebor.—Rau, p. 190.

CASE 26.—A boy, æt. 13, became unexpectedly very thoughtful.

Symptoms.—When any one approaches him in the street he is seized with an irresistible inclination to attack and stab him

with his pocket-knife; as he approaches the person, he is seized with great anxiety which hurries him away; then he runs home and weeps over his conduct.

Treatment.—*Bellad.* 30, followed in eight days by Nux-vom. 30, cured him.

All. Hom. Zeit. Vol. 6, p. 213.—FIELITZ.

Besides, *Bellad.* was also given in cases No. 3, 7, 39, 41, 42, 56, 61, 71, 72, 88, 91, 94, 99, 101, 106.

REVIEW.—In the above cases we notice the following circumstances, with regard to:

a) Age and sex.

In 34 cases, 18 were males, and 16 females. Of the 18 males, 11, and of the 16 females, 9 were benefitted or cured by Bellad.

Of 28 cases, 14 were between 8 and 25 years old.
" " " 17 " " 28 " 77 " "

b) Of the groups of symptoms upon which Bellad. acted *decidedly curatively*, we notice *two principal* groups, and *two lesser* ones.

In the *first* principal form we notice a state of evident *excitement*, attended with rioting, scolding, swearing, attempt at destruction of things and persons. (See cases No. 10, 15, 23, 100, 106.)

In the *second* principal form, we find a state of *dejection;* the patient exhibits an uneasiness which drives him about, and makes him fearful of even imaginary objects; is suspicious, fearful, has an inexpressible anxiety, especially about phantoms of the imagination, has fears of death, and is driven to make his escape. (See cases No. 11, 13, 16, 18, 20 and 22.)

In several cases these two principal forms of mania occurred in alternation. (See cases No. 12, 14, 19, 94.)

As a *third* and *lesser* form, we find a silly, indecent behavior, with foolish tricks, laughing, gossipping and imitating. This occurs alone in case No. 100, and either mixed with one or both of the principal forms in cases No. 10, 13, 14, 18.

As a *fourth* and also *lesser* form, we find the predominance or occurrence of fixed ideas; the patients busy themselves about *dead* persons, (see cases No. 19, 22.)—or regard *well-known* persons as strangers (see No. 24). Still this form never occurs

singly, but is always mixed with the first or second principal form.

c) Among the cases in which *Bellad.* was used with *little or no* good effect we notice in :

Case No 100, a restlessness and complaining from fear that he would not be forgiven; in case No. 91, a restlessness which drives the patient away, but without evident anxiety as its cause, (see also cases 72 and 56). We notice anxiety with inclination to suicide, but without urgency to run away in case 7. In case 29 we find a state of excitement, but dependent upon increased self-esteem. Farthermore, *Bellad.* was not useful in case 71, marked by suspicion and anthrophophobia; nor in cases 39 and 41, attended with shameless and lecherous conduct; nor in case No. 42 with visions of animals and convulsive cramps.

d) As regards the *Doses* of Bellad. and their repetition, we find that in thirty cases,

the Herb. Bellad.	two grs. in eight doses	was used once.
" Tinct. Bellad.	two drops in water	" " "
Dilut. 2	one dose	in 1 case.
" 3	" "	" 1 "
" 4	repeated	in 3 cases.
" 4	one dose	in 1 case.
" 6	" drop, repeated	in 1 case.
" 6	" dose	in 1 case.
" 12	" "	" 1 "
" 15	repeated doses	in 2 cases.
" 21	one dose	in 1 case.
" 24	in solution,	in 1 case.
" 30	one dose	in 1 case.
" 30	repeated doses	in 5 cases.
" 60	in solution,	in 1 case.

Hence we find that the cases in which one dose sufficed are not as numerous as those cases in which repeated doses were required, for only seven cases were cured by one dose, while sixteen cases required a repetition of dose.

The doses varied from quantities of the crude vegetable through the whole scale of dilutions up to the 60th; still the majority, viz., fifteen cases were cured by dilutions lower than the 30th.

If we examine fourteen cases marked by accurate data about sex, age, duration of the disease, rapidity of improvement, in order to determine the relative value of high or low dilutions, we find nothing to lead us to give a preference to one above the other. Equally rapid improvement follows the use of the plant or tinct., as from the 3d, 6th or 30th potency. The right remedy would cure in any dose.

The cures were effected in fourteen cases, in from one to fourteen days in ten cases; and in from fifteen to twenty-four days in four cases; and this happened as well in cases of long-standing as in recent attacks.

e) As regards the *organs* of the brain principally affected in the cases cured by Bellad., we find:

1. Combativeness and destructiveness in an excited state (see 1st form);
2. Caution aroused with depression of combativeness (see 2d form).

N.B. In those cases in which the 1st and 2d forms occurred in alternation we find the above organs in an alternate state of excitement and depression, as is also the case in the 3d and 4th forms to a lesser degree.

In the production of *fixed* ideas we find

3. The organ of *adhesiveness*, and
4. " " " *form* in an abnormal state of excitement or depression or pervertion, so that the patient constantly romances about the dear departed, or mistakes the form of the well known physician for some other, or even does not recognize that of his own son.

7. BRYONIA.

HARTLAUB of REICHENAU states that when puerperal women feel unhappy and depressed, especially about their property, and imagine without reason, that they can no longer meet their expenses, &c., that *Bryonia* has often proved useful. This experience might lead us to suppose that Bryonia acts upon the organ of *acquisitiveness*.

8. CALCAREA-CARB.

General Remarks.—*a*) That state of despair which occurs in many chronic diseases, which leads the patient to give up all hope of cure, but still does not prevent him from being exceedingly fearful of dying, nor from pestering their friends with constant complaints and lamentations, may often be cured by Calcarea.

Archiv, Vol. 17, part 1, p. 8.—B. in D.

b) Anxiety, shuddering and horror, occurring on the approach of evening; agony occasioned by thinking; agony from hearing of cruelties; paroxysms of despair about ruined health; irritability.

Hahnemann, Chron. Dis. Vol. 2, p. 308.

CASE 27.—A feeble irritable woman, æt. 35, had suffered with melancholy for four years after her last confinement. Puls. sat. and Sulph. had been given without benefit.

Symptoms.—Frightful appearances before the eyes and great anxiety about the heart; despairs of her salvation to such a degree that she often wishes to strangle herself; dislikes her children; is fearful of the future and imagines that she will be reduced to poverty; face pale and bloated.

Treatment.—Calc. $\frac{30}{}$ soon cured her, and her menses, which had been suppressed for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months returned again. About the same time she passed a large piece of tape-worm.

Archiv, Vol. 17, part 1. p. 8.—B. in D.

Review.—The absence of hope of recovery, and even despair about it, the want of hope of salvation, &c. point to a depressed state of the organ of hope; while the fear of becoming poor points to an affection of the organ of acquisitiveness.

The presence of tape-worm in this case will certainly be regarded by some as the exciting cause of the disease, which would be regarded as seated in the vegetative sphere, while the mental affection would be regarded as a sympathetic and secondary disorder.

9. CAUSTICUM.

General Remarks.—*a*) Many of the consequences of long-continued grief and care may be cured by Caust.

Archiv, Vol. 17, part 1, p. 8,—B. in D.

b) Melancholy; sorrowful thoughts at night and weeping by day; fearfulness, and want of confidence in the future; hopeless, passionate and irritable.

Hahn. Chron. Dis. Vol. 3, p. 85.

10. CHINA.

The old-school experience with China and Quinine is very large and very loose. Pinel says, melancholy marked by atony and extreme depression is to be remedied by the use of Bark with Opium, of the cure of which he can cite many examples. The success of the justly celebrated Willis and his relatives he thought arose greatly from their decided conviction of the danger of the lancet and debilitating means, and from a thorough reliance on tonic treatment, China being requisite if the irritability proceed from a weak state of the constitution, or occasioned by bloodletting, child-bed or typhus fevers, &c.; it is the more useful in proportion to the quickness of pulse, increase of heat and irritability. Guislain, says, in all ages the success of tonics in some cases has demonstrated the existence of asthenic cases of insanity. Herriae obtained the most happy success in madness with depression from Peruvian bark; Perfect cites different cases in which China was given with success. Reil has proved the excellent effects of it in dementia with the intermittent type. Georget assures us that he has employed. China with success in remittent insanity. Castel says, that he has more than once seen insanity yield to China.

CASE 27.—A young woman, æt. 24, deranged for six weeks, until she became inexhaustibly loquacious; spoke on various subjects without the least judgment; she was bled and became furious in consequence; was then leeched and became insupportably gay and loquacious; was then ordered China, and next morning her delirium had almost disappeared and in four weeks she was well.

CASE 28.—A man wandered about without sustenance until his body became wan, eyes dull, pulse very frequent, limbs and face cold, remarkable paleness of tongue, loquacity continual, confused and incoherent; finally the delirium became complete, and he did not speak a rational word. China was given with amelioration in fifteen days and cure in a month.

CASE 29.—A young theologian abandoned himself to study with a sort of fury, and finally became maniacal; various means were used without success, until China was given, when relief and cure soon followed.

Still in a case of mania, the attacks occurring on a fixed day, the delirium lasting six days, and succeeded by perfect sanity, it was given several times without success.

It has been useful when there is loss of appetite, paleness of the tongue and slow digestion. It is particularly useful in most cases of periodical mental alienation, in those from onanism, or complicated by it; in dementia, and especially in that which arises from protracted or badly-treated intermittent fevers. Also in the mental derangement which follows typhoid fevers. BOSTEX found it useful when the paroxysms seemed to have somewhat of an intermittent character. DUNGLISON did not find it to have the same good effects as in other intermittent affections; more useful in long-protracted cases of insanity, when the skin is moist and relaxed, limbs cold, skin shrunk and shrivelled, with a livid and blotchy or a pale and yellow complexion, and feeble circulation.—PETERS.

CASE 30.—A young and powerful man became deranged suddenly, at eleven, A. M. every other day (Tertian type); he became unconscious of his actions, spoke and acted confusedly, in an excited manner, ran to and fro, &c. This state lasted an hour, with gradual increase and diminution, and then ceased without the patient having any distinct recollection of what had occurred.

Treatment.—After the use of China in strong doses the affection ceased after three attacks.

Hygea, Vol. 24, p. 4.—Griesselich.

11. CROCUS.

CASE 31.—A boy, æt. 10, whose father had died suddenly in a lunatic asylum, fell into a feverish state, attended with con-

gestion to the head, and after awaking from sleep exhibited the following appearances.

Symptoms.—He sat up or stood up in bed, and quickly made various strange motions, without knowing what he was about; after such a paroxysm he recovered his senses, but without recollecting what he had been doing. After a period of quiet there soon followed a like attack, again succeeded by a remission, &c. He was beside himself, but soon became conscious and refreshed; his eyes were fixed and glistening; his face red and hot; urine pale and scanty; no desire for food or drink; pulse slow, scarcely sixty per minute.

Treatment.—Tinct. Crocus, twelve drops in four ounces of water, six doses, at intervals of two hours, and then repeated at longer periods. In four days he was quite well.

Schmid, H. A. and G. p. 121.

12. COCCULUS.

General Remarks.—Cocculus in its sphere is as great a spinal remedy as Secale, and manifests this relation by numerous phenomena. Physicians of lunatic asylums should attend to this, and think of Cocculus in the mental affections of irritable and torpid book-worms and house-bodies, of sensitive romance heroines and dreamy moon-struck women, whose menstruation does not proceed as regularly and quietly as the course of the moon.

Mental derangement with vertigo, constant desire to run away, great anxiety, and loquacity has been cured by Baumbach with Cocculus, in doses of one-sixteenth or one-eighth of a grain.

Hygea, Vol. 23, p. 264.—Griesselich.

It was also used in cases No. 94 and 98. In case 94, the patient had lost his decision of character, could not resolve upon any course of conduct, and complained much of stiffness in the joints and limbs.

Treatment.—Cocculus ϛ, one drop night and morning; soon the limbs became more flexible, the patient returned to his employment and took short walks.

Bellad. and Cocc. in alternation completed the cure.

Very little is known of the action of Cocculus, except what

has been derived from the labors of Hahnemann and his disciples. It has been used immemorially in the East, for the purpose of stupefying and taking fish, and is familiarly used for the same purpose in some parts of France, the inhabitants living for one-half the year on fish caught with it. (*Christison.*) In some parts of the world it is used by robbers to intoxicate their victims, and to this form of intoxication the term of *hocussing* is applied. (*Taylor.*) London porter and ale often owe their intoxicating properties to a decoction or extract of Cocculus, which gives an inebriating quality, which passes for strength of liquor. Its action has been compared to that of Nux-vomica and Camphor, and in poisonous doses is said to cause vomiting, vertigo, staggering, trembling, tetanic spasms and coma.—PETERS.

13. CONIUM-MACULATUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Dejection, anxiety, discontent, sadness and want of courage.

Hahn. Chron. Dis. Vol. 3, p. 177.

In the case of a robust peasant girl, æt. 20, who had taken a strong decoction of Herb. Conii-maculat. to produce abortion, the patient vomited several times, the expression of countenance was calm, but like a figure of wax, eye immovable and staring, body, limbs cold, with cold sweat on head and forehead, pulse extinct and voice hoarse; her mind was perfectly calm and intellect clear, so that she could tell what she had done; she soon died. Socrates was poisoned with Hemlock, probably Conium, and as is well known, retained his senses to the last. It seems to cause failure of the circulation, coldness of the limbs, lowering of the pulse down to thirty, or less, enormous stagnation of blood in various organs, especially in brain and liver, conversion of all the blood from an arterial to a deeply venous state, diminution of the quantity of fibrine, and consequent production of petechiæ, vibices, &c. From this view of its action it would seem decidedly antipathic to maniacal excitements, and homœopathic to melancholy, hypochondria, &c. Still WOODWARD, of the Worcester Asylum, tells us that Conium is worthy of but little confidence as a means of removing maniacal excitement, but for some forms of melancholy, especially if combined with

dyspepsia or neuralgia, it is often very useful; also against melancholy, with disease of stomach, torpor of liver, uneasiness, restlessness and nervous pains.

Cox says that Conium gradually introduced into the system has certainly been of service in some cases by diminishing excitement and irritation and causing sleep; but some systems or cases resist its influence for a length of time, and others are not affected unless administered in enormous doses. Mead says Conium is a more powerful soporific than Opium; in some cases it will fail; has known it to purge, and to constipate. In the McLean Asylum, S. C., Conium is considered a useful medicine; in recent cases is alterative and slightly narcotic, produces calmness after it has been taken some time. Dose seven to eight grains, three times a day. Dr. Woodward, of the Worcester Asylum, regards it as a valuable remedy and useful in some forms of insanity; but as a means of removing maniacal excitement it is worthy of but little confidence; however, for some forms of melancholy, and especially in chronic diseases of the digestive organs, with melancholy or neuralgia, it is often useful; also in cases of melancholy complicated with disease of the stomach and torpor of the liver, attended with uneasiness, restlessness, watchfulness and nervous pains, it often affords great relief and is auxiliary in accomplishing a cure. In any case is useful in large doses only—smallest dose ten grains; largest, two or three or four drachms, three times a day—rarely found any benefit from doses less than fifteen or twenty grains, three or four times a day—unless it produced temporary vertigo, and a heavy dull pain over the eyes or across forehead, thought the dose too small, or the medicine of poor quality.

In Bloomingdale and other Asylums, Conium is given with Iron, when the mucous membranes are disordered, the circulation unequal, secretions depraved, and digestion imperfect, often used in mania after the excitement is subdued, frequently give it in melancholy, and still more frequently in dementia. Kukbude also uses Conium and Iron in the debility of old cases. Fisher did not obtain much benefit from Conium and Iron, except when the secretions were unhealthy, then found it useful in correcting them.—PETERS.

The action of Conium on the brain, and its circulation seems

almost antagonistic to that of Bellad.; the latter generally causes delirium and high fever, with active congestion and dilatation of the pupil, while Conium generally causes a torpid condition of the brain so that the patient falls asleep while conversing, great weakness of the intellectual faculties with loss of memory, want of mental energy, unfitness for exertion, confusion of ideas, as if from drowsiness, slow conception, ready forgetfulness, hypochondriacal indifference, aversion to labor, headache with taciturnity and profound melancholy, &c. It rarely causes fever, but is apt to render the pulse slow, even as low as thirty, the skin cool and pale. It does not cause active congestion, but rather a passive stagnation of blood in various organs, especially in the head and liver. It does not often dilate the pupil—still Christison says in some cases all this is reversed, and it may cause frantic delirium, the patient running about the house, knocking against everything, or plunging into the water, under the supposition that he is changed into a goose, &c.—PETERS.

CASE 32.—A strong, previously quite healthy lad, aged 16, became deranged; he was treated allopathically for two years without benefit; his case was peculiar, from his being alternately dejected for ten days and then excited for ten other days.

Symptoms.—During ten days he is silent, dejected and loaded with care, picks his fingers, generally keeps his bed, speaks and answers unwillingly. Vacuity of thought, weakness of memory, and frequently sits as if in a reverie; he eats and drinks; has a movement from the bowels only every three days, but passes urine frequently at night. Is timid, cannot be induced to work, and his sleep is extremely disturbed.

Then for ten other days he is very excited, violent, arbitrary, quarrelsome and scolds readily. Puts on his best clothes, buys unnecessary things, which he then undervalues, or wastes or destroys. Will not work, games, disputes, and will not bear contradiction. He picks his nose constantly, and it bleeds easily.

Treatment.—Several doses of Bellad, were given without effect; then Conium $\frac{1}{6}$ was used, two drops per dose, every fourth day. Soon after taking the second dose he was cured, but for precaution sake the remedy was continued for several months in smaller doses and at longer intervals.

General Hom. Journal, Vol. 9, p. 196.—Elwert.

CASE 33.—An intellectual and vivacious lady, with enlargement of her spleen, fell into a melancholic condition every fourteen days.

Symptoms.—Very unhappy state of mind, occurring every fourteen days; she loses all desire to speak, to dress herself, to take food, or to see her children. Great sluggishness of the bowels.

Treatment.—Conium $\bar{6}$, one drop twice a day cured her completely.

General Hom. Jour. Vol. 8, p. 198.—Elwert.

REVIEW.—The doses used were Conium $\bar{6}$ and $\bar{3}$, repeated more or less frequently.

In both cases there was dejection, disinclination to talk and indifference to everything. The alternation of excitement and dejection in case 29 was remarkable, see symptom 866. Dreams full of vexation and fighting.

CANNABIS-INDICA.

This should prove a most important homœopathic remedy; its action throws much light upon mental derangement in general. A marked correspondence may be traced between the phenomena of insanity and those which are induced by the introduction of Alcohol, Opium, Cannabis-indica, Nitrous-oxide, or laughing gas, Agaricus-muscarius, Belladonna, Stramonium, &c., into the system and blood. There can be no doubt that the properties of the blood may be perverted by unnatural changes going on within the system, as well as by the direct introduction of poisonous substances from without. Schœnlein, we believe, was the first to suggest that absolutely narcotic substances were sometimes formed *de novo* in the blood and system; prussic-acid always exists in the saliva; the narcotic properties of Urea are well known; the drowsiness, heaviness, and low spirits produced by bile circulating in the system are familiar. Hence mental derangement is often a blood disease—the presence of a minute portion of any of these substances circulating in the blood, which is passing through the capillaries of the brain, may excite delirium, illusions, fury, or melancholy, &c., &c.

But to return to the action of Cannabis-indica, Moreau found

that a small dose generally had no other effect than a moderate exhilaration of the spirits, or at most a tendency to unseasonable laughter; some quickness of pulse, a little slowness of respiration, a general warmth through the body, with the exception of the feet, which are generally cold; the wrists and forearms seem as if loaded with a weight, and movements are performed involuntarily to set them free. At the same time vague muscular sensations of inquietude in the legs are felt, prompting one to continual restlessness, corresponding to what is called the fidgets. A very common feeling is that of the brain boiling over, and lifting the top of the skull like the lid of a tea-kettle. The region of the stomach is very often the seat of similar odd feelings; or the motions of the heart may seem to be performed with unusual violence. Slight or severe twitches of the limbs may take place; there is usually an inclination to lie down, and then the limbs and trunk may be all brought together by this spasmodic action; or the muscles of the face, especially those of the jaw may be effected with these spasmodic twitches and even a temporary state of lock-jaw may supervene. These physical effects of Cannabis-indica are however usually of but short duration; still they often cease only to return again after an interval of variable duration.

"The first result of a dose of Cannabis-indica sufficient to produce the *Fantasia*, as this remarkable condition is termed in the Levant, is usually an intense sensation of happiness; it seems to be really happiness, an entirely mental enjoyment like that of one who hears tidings which fill him with joy, like the miser who is counting his treasures, the gambler who is successful, or the ambitious man who is intoxicated with success. A peculiar state of general exhilaration or joyous excitement, closely analogous to that which is the first result of Cannabis-indica, is often the precursor of an attack of insanity, showing even in the mode of access of the disordered mental state a close correspondence between the two conditions.

"One of the first appreciable effects of the Cannabis is the gradual weakening of that power of controlling and directing the thoughts which is characteristic of the vigorous mind. The person feels himself incapable of fixing his attention upon any subject, his thoughts being continually drawn off by a succes-

sion of ideas which force themselves into his mind, without his being able in the least to trace their origin. These speedily occupy his attention and present themselves in strange combinations, so as to produce the most fantastic and impossible creations. By a strong effort of the will, the original thread of ideas may still be recovered and the interlopers may be driven away, their remembrance however being preserved, like that of a dream, recalling events long since past."

"Under the full influence of Cannabis one becomes the sport of impressions of the most opposite kind; the course of ideas may be broken by the slightest cause; one is turned by every wind; by a word or a gesture the current of one's thoughts may be successively directed to a multitude of objects, with a rapidity and lucidity which is truly marvellous. The mind becomes exultant in correspondence with the increase of its energy and power. But now it will entirely depend on the circumstances in which we are placed, the objects which strike the eyes, the words which fall on our ears, whether the most lively sensations of gaiety or of sadness shall be produced; or passions of the most opposite character shall be excited, sometimes with extraordinary violence; for irritation may rapidly pass into rage, dislike to hatred and desire for revenge, and the calmest affection to the most transporting passion. Fear may become terror, courage be increased to rashness, which nothing checks and which seems not to be conscious of danger. The most unfounded doubt becomes a certainty, for the mind has a tendency to exaggerate everything, and the slightest impulse carries it along.

"Remarkable illusions of perception as to time and space are apt to occur. Minutes seem hours, and hours are prolonged into years, and at last all idea of time seems obliterated, and the past and present are confounded together." Moreau mentions as an illustration, that on one evening he was traversing the passage of the Opera while under the influence of a moderate dose of Cannabis; he had made but a few steps when it seemed to him as if he had been there two or three hours; and as he advanced, the passage seemed interminable, its extremity seeming to recede as he pressed forwards. In walking along the street, Moreau frequently saw persons and things presenting the

same aspect as if he had viewed them through the large end of an opera-glass, that is, diminished in apparent size and therefore suggesting the idea of increased distance. This erroneous perception of space is also one of the effects of the Agaricus-muscarius; a person under its influence is apt to take a jump or stride sufficient to clear the trunk of a tree, when he only wishes to step over a straw or small stick. Such erroneous perceptions are common enough among ordinary lunatics, and become in them the foundation of fixed illusions; whilst in a person intoxicated with Cannabis-indica there is still a consciousness of their deceptive character.

Gaultier, an artist of celebrity, found the slightest deep sound to produce the effect of rolling thunder; his own voice seemed so tremendous that he did not dare to speak out loud for fear of throwing down the walls, or of bursting himself like a bomb; the striking of one or a few clocks seemed to be exaggerated to the noise of more than five hundred striking with a great variety of tones.

It is seldom that the mental derangement caused by Cannabis fixes itself upon any particular train of ideas, and thus gives rise to a settled delusion; for in general one set of ideas chases the other so rapidly, that there is not time for any to engross the attention of the intellect, especially as the patient also preserves a certain degree of self-consciousness. But once MOREAU thought himself poisoned by the friend whom he induced to administer it to him, and persisted in this idea in spite of every proof to the contrary, until it gave way to another more absurd one, viz, that he was dead and about to be buried; still he had consciousness enough to believe that his body only was defunct, his soul having merely quitted it. All this has its counter-part in the different stages of natural insanity; the illusive ideas and erroneous convictions being in the first instance capable of being dissipated by a strong effort of the will, but gradually exerting more and more influence on the general current of thought, and at last acquiring such complete mastery over it, that the reasoning and controlling process can no longer be called into effectual operation.

It would seem to be an antipathic remedy to monomania.—PETERS.

14. CUPRUM-ACETICUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Cuprum is very useful against attacks of anxiety in which the patient cannot control himself, weeps, is in despair, &c. while his body is chilly, the whole being but slightly relieved by external warmth.

Hygea, Vol. 12, p. 122.—SCHMID.

CASE 34.—A robust man, æt. 38, had been overpowered for several months by great melancholy and restlessness.

Symptoms.—Invincible dejection has oppressed him for several months and an incessant restlessness annoys him, as if some misfortune were going to happen to him; he weeps easily, and is fearful of losing his reason. Sensation upon the vertex as if some thing like worms were moving in the brain (see HAHN. Chron. Dis., Symptoms 39 and 40). His head was heavy and confused; bowels moved only every three or four days; had difficulty in falling asleep before two, A. M., and was often sleepless.

Treatment.—Seven days after Cuprum $\frac{1}{800}$, he was improved, and Sulph. $\frac{1}{1200}$ finished the cure.

Gen'l. Hom. Journal, Vol. 34, p. 338.—CROSERIO.

CASE 35.—A consumptive man fell into paroxysms of anxiety when the lung-disease was checked.

Symptoms.—He was rendered particularly anxious by a fixed idea that he saw police-officers, who intended to deliver him up to justice; this caused him to weep and lament like a child. He imagined that he saw thieves, ghosts and various lifeless things in the room. Some of his disorders he felt and described rightly, but of others he had no or else extremely false notions; he maintained a sitting position, acted like one in despair, had extreme difficulty of breathing, a fearful anxiety and paroxysms of syncope. His pulse during the attacks was variable and weak, and his skin cool and covered with cold sweat.

He was soon cured by Cuprum-acet.

CASE 36.—A student was reduced bodily and mentally to a state of great debility, in consequence of excessive study in preparing for his examination; paroxysms of anxiety were added.

Symptoms.—Pulse weak, but little quickened, and irregular; skin moist and not hot; feet more frequently cold than warm; he has attacks of anxiety which he cannot overcome; his head

is dizzy and so painful internally that he fears he will lose his senses; his sleep is disturbed and not refreshing, and full of confused and distressing dreams.

Treatment.—Cured by Cuprum-acet. in three days.—SCHMID.

CASE 37.—A woman about eight days after delivery, fell into a state of anxiety.

Symptoms.—The usually retiring, anxious, timid woman exhibited a remarkable activity in all her thoughts, which were of an anxious character—her eye and expression were generally fixed abstractedly upon one object—she had profuse and debilitating perspirations, and her pulse was quick, weak and irregular. Sometimes when it was supposed that she would be tranquil, she suddenly jumped out of bed, and it required great force to return and keep her there.

Treatment.—She recovered rapidly under the use of Cuprum-acet.—SCHMID.

CASE 38.—After the retrocession of erysipelas of the face, an attack of mania occurred in a woman, and was attended with excessive anxiety.

Symptoms.—Pulsation in the præcordia, and remarkable anxiety, so that she could not control herself. She did not recognize her husband or son; began to talk a great deal of confused stuff, part of which was really ludicrous; then she would sink into a state of apathy, from which however she could be aroused by interesting her. The most violent attacks occurred at night; when she was urged to take medicine she gnashed her teeth and resisted violently.

Treatment.—Bellad. and Hyosc. were used without benefit; but Cuprum in alternation with Stramon. cured her.

Hygea, Vol. 12, p. 120.—SCHMID.

REVIEW.—The deranged states, which were cured by Cuprum, were marked by confused talking, seeing various imaginary things, and erroneous illusions, but invariably attended by anxiety; by restlessness from fear of misfortune, despairing anxiety, with weeping and wailing.

Various decided bodily ailments were associated with the above, viz., irregular pulse, pulsation in pit of stomach, cold sweats, &c.

Like in the *Bellad.*-case No. 24, we find that one patient did not recognize her own husband and son.

Doses.—SCHMID used three or four grains of the $\frac{1}{100}$th or 200th of Cuprum dissolved in a tumbler of water, one table-spoonful per dose every quarter, half, one or two hours, according to circumstances. In case 34, Cuprum $\frac{1}{800}$ was used.

The anxious state of the patients pointed to an affection of the organ of *Caution;* and the seeing of lifeless figures indicates an increased activity of the organ of *Form.*

NOTE.—I have always entertained a decided disbelief of the homœopathicity of Cuprum to maniacal affections, but find in five cases of poisoning by copper, observed by BEER of Vienna, that nervous symptoms were present, of which the chief were very severe headache, slight delirium, convulsive movements of the legs, great exhaustion and somnolence, which in three cases amounted to coma, Brit. Journ. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 98. CHRISTISON also states that the first symptom is sometimes violent headache, and that in many cases signs of some injury done to the brain are very generally present, while in other instances it would appear that the narcotic symptoms form the commencement, and irritant symptoms the termination of poisoning with Copper.—On Poisons, p. 363. CHAPMAN also used it with benefit in a case of scarlet fever with delirium.—PETERS.

15. HEPAR-SULPH.-CALC.

CASE 39.—A man æt. 36, of powerful frame and phlegmatic temperament, having had the itch for half a year, became deranged after taking cold.

Symptoms.—Threatens his relatives, attempts to kill them, to set the house on fire, requires eight men to restrain him. Afterwards sits speechless and motionless in the corner of the room—passes urine and fæces involuntarily—his whole body is covered with an itch-like eruption, with occasional open ulcers.

Treatment.—Hepar-sulph. ϒ, cured him in a few days.

Archiv, Vol. 19, part 1, p. 89.—Szatar.

16. HELLEBORUS-NIGER.

General Remarks.—a) Hellebore is most adapted to those states which verge on the boundary line between melancholy and mania; and in actual conditions of depression and debility, in which at times fixed ideas are predominant.

The influence of *Helleb.* seems to irradiate from the abdomi-

nal nervous system to the spinal marrow, medulla oblongata, and brain. Hence many sympathetic affections of the brain are cured by it.

Hygea, Vol. 23, p. 262.—GRIESSELICH.

b) From various experience I infer that a primary and principal effect of Helleb., is to produce a kind of stupor, or blunting of the internal consciousness, or a state in which one with good eyesight does not see perfectly, or does not attend to that which he sees; with good hearing does not hear plainly, or does not understand; with good organs of taste, does not taste well; is always, or frequently absent-minded, remembers the past or lately transpired things either not at all, or but indifferently; takes pleasure in nothing; slumbers but lightly, without sleeping soundly or refreshingly; wishes to work, but has not the power, or does not give the necessary attention.

HAHNEMANN, Mat. Med. Pur.—B. 205.

c) GRIESSELICH remarks on the above, that in it we find a condensed description of the state of many melancholic persons; anæsthesia, want of memory, loss of the power of will, and of action are all extremely well marked, and present a marked antagonism to the action of Stramonium and other narcotics.

d) Hellebor.-nig. is very useful in some cases of mental dejection bordering on melancholy, and occurring in females about the time of puberty, either before or shortly after first menstruation, which has again become checked.

KNORRE, General Hom. Journal, Vol. 19, p. 25.

e) Every Homœopathist should read carefully the learned article by Hahnemann, on the Helleborism of the Ancients, see "LESSER WRITINGS, published by RADDE. Hellebore in small doses causes increased secretion of the gastric fluids, of thin bile, more active circulation in the portal system, in the liver and spleen, and it even renders the blood of these parts thinner and more fluid. Although it seems to act most promptly and decidedly upon the gastro-hepatic system, and upon the solar plexus of nerves, still it also promotes in a marked degree the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal discharges; it is apt to cause inflammation of the rectum, and MEAD esteemed it as the most certain emmenagogue. CHRISTISON asserts that in excessive

doses, it causes vomiting, followed by delirium, succeeded by violent convulsions; while DIERBACH informs us that it has been used successfully in epilepsy, which passes over into mania, a form of disease regarded as incurable from the time of Hippocrates.—PETERS.

CASE 40.—After typhoid fever, there remained a kind of melancholy in a girl, æt. 20.

Symptoms.—She does not speak a word, is dull and indifferent to external impressions. Sits still upon her bed, apparently sunken in gloomy thought; face pale and distorted; look dull and unsteady; pupils dilated; pulse slow and weak; she eats proffered food, but never desires any; sleep scanty and restless; constant desire to run away, but without wildness of manner; without speaking a word she silently clambers up to the window and attempts to escape through it; whenever she did escape she always made her way towards the river; finally she threw herself into a privy, but was rescued from it.

Helleb. cured her quickly.

KNORRE, General Hom. Jour., Vol. 19, p. 24.

CASE 41.—A maiden, æt. 19, fell after typhoid fever into a dull state, which had lasted five weeks.

Symptoms.—She stares around her fixedly, even when spoken to, with a strange, or stupid, or wild look, and at times grasps at her head; she staggers while walking and hangs down her head; this thoughtless dullness or reverie, with staring at one point, alternates at times with incoherent muttering—constipation.

Treatment.—Ext. Helleb., two grains per day cured her in a few weeks.

General Hom. Journal, Vol. 19, p. 25.—KNORRE.

REVIEW.—The above cases fully substantiate the correctness of the views expressed in the general remarks.

17. HYOSCIAMUS-NIGER.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Hyosciamus is apt to excite erotic hallucinations, and jealousy stands in close connection therewith.

Hygea, Vol. 23, p. 254.—GRIESSELICH.

Dr. SCHNELLER experienced from 1½ grains of the Extract of Hyosciamus, confusion of senses, weakness of sight, and some difficulty of speaking, also a by no means disagreeable state

like that of slight intoxication; from two grains, confusion in head, then of sight and hearing, restless sleep, &c.; from three and a half to four grains, dull frontal headache, cloudiness and weakness of sight, with slowness of the pulse; from four and a half to five grains, confusion of head, frontal headache on the left side, dimness of vision, frequent inclination to yawn, and sleepiness; from eleven and one-fourth grains at one dose, giddiness, reticulated vision, frontal headache on right side, and sleepiness. CHRISTISON says, in medicinal doses it induces pleasant sleep, while CHOQUET reports the cases of two soldiers, poisoned with young shoots, who soon became dizzy, stupid, speechless, dull and haggard; their pupils were dilated, and eyes so insensible that the lids did not wink, even when the cornea was touched by the finger; their pulse was small and intermitting; breathing difficult, jaws locked, and mouths distorted by risus sardonicus. PEREIRA says, in persons with great nervous irritability, and too active condition of brain, it frequently causes calmness, and an inclination to sleep, also frequently allays irritations and morbid sensibility of one or the other organ. In one case, a man, æt. 40, was suddenly attacked with severe toothache, and fumigated his mouth with the smoke from the burning seeds of Hyosc.; the pain instantly vanished, but from that moment he became perfectly impotent, and the impotency lasted eight months.—Brit. Jour. of Hom., Vol. 1, p. 412.

Judging from effects similar to the above the antagonistic school have felt themselves justified in using Hyosc. in mental derangement and excitement, but FOUQUIER tells us from his own experience, that it never causes positive sleep, only a greater or less tendency thereto, always attended with headache, painful delirium, feverishness, &c.; CHRISTISON says it causes that singular union of delirium and coma which is usually termed Typhomomania; and that when the prostration and somnolency of this state abates, the delirium becomes extravagant and the patient quite unmanageable. WIBNER cites six cases of poisoning with it; several subjects were delirious, danced about the room like maniacs; one appeared drunk, and another became profoundly comatose. CHRISTISON concludes that it is very apt to cause loss of speech, delirium, commonly of the unmanage-

able, sometimes of the furious kind, followed by coma, and when the coma passes off the delirium is apt to return for a time. It has caused intense thirst, watchfulness, delirium, depraved vision, and a crowded eruption of dark spots and vesicles like the petechiæ and sudanima of typhus fever, or malignant small-pox. NELIGAN says there are many persons in whom it causes great excitement, headache, and even delirium. VOGT admits that in large doses it causes vertigo, heaviness in the head, sleepiness, confusion of head, and headache, and various traces of commencing distraction of the mind; for the senses commence to deceive one; taste and smell are diminished, noises are heard in the ears, flimmering before the eyes and double vision, &c., occur. CULLEN says in full doses it is more apt to cause delirium than Opium; in many cases it induces turbulent and unrefreshing sleep.—PETERS.

CASE 42.—A lady, æt. 25, of a quiet, peaceable disposition, but readily attacked with epilepsy after violent mental emotions, became deranged on the 5th Sept., after having several epileptic attacks on the fifth day after her second confinement. She was treated allopathically for eight days without benefit.

Symptoms.—Violent paroxysms of rage, maltreated her friends, and tore every thing to pieces; turns of anxiety; then she would sing, whistle, laugh, kiss every one, assumed that she was pregnant, and had labor-pains, &c.

Treatment. — *Bellad.* 30 excited, without benefitting her. *Hyosc.* acted better. Verat. 12 and 15, produced sleep and allayed the most violent symptoms; but from April 16 to May 16, Verat., Acon., Helleb., Stramon. and Bell. were given without permanent benefit, and the following condition remained.

Symptoms.—She is extremely excited, rages when one attempts to restrain her, scolds and strikes every one without regard to person; is talkative, and speaks irrationally; weeping in alternation with joyous mood; anxiety and trembling of the limbs—excessive secretion of milk.

Treatment.—Hyosc. was given again, and her malady was arrested instanter; she was, and remained well.

Annals, Vol. p. 67.—MARTINI and SPOHR.

CASE 43.—A woman æt. 37, given to drink, became deranged.

Symptoms.—Face red, hot; look wild; breathing quick and oppressed; she scolds and swears incessantly, tears the clothes off her body, walks about her room at night, strikes powerfully at those around her, and can scarcely be controlled; will neither eat nor drink.

Treatment.—Hyosc. 2, one drop cured her in twenty-four hours.

Archiv, Vol. 19, part. 1, p. 84.—SZOTAR.

CASE 44.—A maiden, æt. 14, not yet menstruated, became deranged after sleeping in the sun.

Symptoms. — Great lasciviousness in words and actions; quickly becomes enraged and strikes at every one; paroxysms of fearfulness and fright, from fear of an imaginary wolf, and of being burned alive.

Treatment.—Bellad. $\overline{60}$ in solution, and Hyosc. $\overline{30}$ in solution, followed by Sulphur cured her in six weeks. After taking Hyosc. itching over the whole body especially about the genitals occurred.

New Archiv, Vol. 1, part. 1, p. 80.—HAHNEMANN.

CASE 45.—A youth, æt. 23, showed signs of mental derangement quite unexpectedly in the midst of previously uninterrupted good health.

Symptoms.—Unusual restlessness; piercing fixed look; jerking movements of the head, with staring rapidly first here, then there; face pale; pulse quick, but weak; wishes to get out of the room; sees appearances which frighten him; figures which want to carry him off; fowls which are fastened with chains; a great number of large crabs which are driven into the door; general epileptic convulsions for the first time.

Treatment.—Two doses of Bellad. $\overline{30}$, without benefit; then Hyosc. 12, and recovery in eight days.

Practical Observations, Vol. 4, p. 4.—THORER.

CASE 46.—A man, æt. 48, deranged for three weeks and treated allopathically without benefit.

Symptoms.—His cadaverous face has a wild, strange look; he speaks incessantly, mostly about religious things; imagines that he is poisoned, or that his mouth smells badly. Occasionally he scolds or weeps, and says that he hears great noises.

Treatment.—After taking eighteen doses of Hyosc. 2, one

dose night and morning, he again became rational and able to work. The remaining bodily ailments were cured by Sulphur.

General Hom. Journ., Vol. 34, p. 323.—HAUSTEIN.

CASE 47.—An unmarried man became deranged.

Symptoms.—He rages, scolds, sings, and babbles night and day, without eating, drinking or sleeping; he attempts to escape and breaks the window to effect his object; required the straight-jacket.

Treatment.—Hyosc. $\frac{1}{10}$, one drop. Speedy recovery.

General Hom. Journ., Vol. 39, p. 31.—WEBER.

Besides in these cases Hyosc. was given in cases No. 5, 38, 66, 99, 112, 113.

REVIEW.—The published experience of our school is still too limited to enable us to give positive deductions about the action of Hyosc. in mental diseases.

We see it cure an *excited* state in cases No. 42, 43, 44 and 45; and fail in others, viz., No. 66, 112 and 113.

It cures a state of *depression* marked by weeping and sobbing in alternation with laughing, restlessness, fear of imaginary animals in cases No. 44 and 45; while in internal anxiety and brooding suspicion, in cases No. 5 and 38, it does not help.

It cures lasciviousness in case No. 44, and leaves shameless ness uncured in case 66.

It removed the inclination to dance, hop, and speak irrationally in cases 42 and 113.

As a general thing the remedy cured when several of the above states occurred in alternation, or in connection with epileptic attacks, or in persons subject thereto.

Doses.—Hyosc. 2 in single and repeated doses.
" 6 in single doses.
" 12 in " "
" 30 in solution and repeated doses.

It is also doubtful upon which organs of the brain Hyosc. acts in particular, still it seems to act upon those of combattiveness and destructiveness, amativeness and caution.

18. IGNATIA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Ignatia will rarely or never effect a cure in those who are of an unchangeable disposition, neither disposed to fright or vexation.

Organon, p. 237.—HAHNEMANN.

CASE 48.—A modest maiden, æt. 20, occasionally exhibited signs of mania after the otherwise regular menstrual flow; finally, she lost all consciousness, and was possessed with various fixed ideas.

Symptoms.—She imagines that she is married and pregnant, is tortured in her conscience by imaginary misdeeds; frequently attempts to escape and drown herself; anxiety and fear of death from congestion to the head and heart; she is only quiet when allowed to lie and to indulge in her fancies, and permitted to give vent to them in a complaining tone; whenever disturbed she screams, strikes, and tears whatever she can reach, and constantly vociferates that "she has neglected her duty, broken her oath, &c." Face distorted and death-like; relish for sour things; it is difficult to get her to eat, and after she has eaten she has stings of conscience about it.

Treatment.—Various remedies, viz., Bellad., Hyosc., Stramonium, Aurum, Platina, Verat. were given without benefit; Gratiola effected some improvement for a time, but was followed by such paroxysms of rage that it was difficult to control her; these subsided and again gave place to the former fixed ideas.

Finally, from the continued use of Ignatia for several weeks, at first in the first, then in the sixth, and finally in the ninth dilution, she was entirely restored. Her menses which had been suppressed during her illness returned again.

Archiv, Vol. 15, part. 3, p. 30, and

Ibid. Vol. 16, part. 2, p. 100.—GROSS.

CASE 49.—A maiden, æt. 19, of strong, robust constitution and sanguine temperament, fell into a state of hysteric laughing and crying, which passed over into delirium, and which returned paroxysmally.

Symptoms.—Does not know those about her, speaks to them as to imaginary persons, and calls them by strange names; imagines that she stands upon a fearful heighth, from which she cannot descend.

Treatment.—Two doses of Stramon. 9, followed by Ignat. 8, restored her.

General Hom. Journ., Vol. 17, p. 376.—Gross.

CASE 50.—A youth, æt. 20, of sanguine choleric temperament, active imagination, but otherwise strong and well-conditioned, suffered from undeserved but bitter vexation of spirit; he fell into a gastic fever and subsequent melancholy.

Symptoms.—Head heavy; extreme weakness of memory, forgets every thing except his dreams; hears with difficulty, sees as if through a mist; sits staring quietly before him, constantly thinking of his wrongs, and is unconscious of what transpires around him; wishes to be alone; falls asleep late; restless sleep with starting up in fright, and many dreams; pain in the left hypochondrium (spleen), increased by pressure and slow walking; his hair falls off profusely; face cadaverous and sunken; voice trembling, low and attended with distortion of the facial muscles; does not speak willingly; no desire for food or drink; is quickly satisfied and satiated; always cold especially in the evening; very weak and dejected; walks unsteadily and with great caution; bowels and urine rather free.

Treatment.—Ignat. ♈, one dose cured him perfectly in the course of fourteen days, after being preceded by a visible aggravation lasting five days.

Archiv, Vol. 10, part. 3, p. 104.—Attomyr.

CASE 51.—A maiden, æt. 20, of sanguine temperament, excessively sensitive to joy and sorrow, fell into a state of melancholy after suppression of her menses.

Symptoms.—Indifferent to every thing previously most dear to her; sits still and weeps, imagines various things, especially that she will become deranged; complains of a sensation and crawling all over, as if her limbs were asleep; the pit of her stomach seems insensible to her; sleep dreamy and not refreshing; menses suppressed for two months.

Treatment.—Ignat. ♄, repeated daily, cured her in the course of several weeks.

Archiv, Vol. 19, part. 1, p. 56.—Gross.

CASE 52.—A delicate maiden, æt. 17, was attacked with spasms and mental derangement after a fright; she was treated allopathically for fourteen days without benefit.

Symptoms.—Does not think that she can be saved; weeps much; has paroxysms of rage, in which she tears her clothes and can scarcely be held by four strong persons.

Treatment.—*Ignat.* 6, one dose daily, cured her in six days.

Archiv, Vol. 19, part. 3, p. 33.

CASE 53.—A woman, æt. 40, had two attacks daily of the following state.

Symptoms.—Anxiety, restlessness as if she had committed some crime, or feared some great misfortune; is overpowered to such a degree that she can scarcely keep from weeping; oppression of her breathing, which seems to come from her stomach up into her throat; lassitude, inability to work; shyness for all persons; these paroxysms lasted several hours. Loss of appetite, scanty stools, and when most constipated, she was most indisposed.

Treatment.—Ignat. first trit. (2 : 100), ten grains in four oz. of water, taken in five doses in the course of twenty-four hours. The paroxysms returned only on the second and third days, then absented themselves, and she recovered perfectly.

SCHMID, H. A. and G. p. 126.

REVIEW.—Ignatia is undoubtedly useful in mental derangement, when single notions become fixed ideas. The patients are quiet when not disturbed in their reveries about themselves or other things, and then are in a dejected state, which rapidly changes to excitement when they are disturbed.

Doses.—The lower preparations were generally used in repeated doses.

The action of *Ignatia* upon the organs of conscientiousness and self-esteem is decidedly evident in the above cases.

19. LACHESIS.

CASE 54.—A youth became deranged from excessive study.

Symptoms.—Extraordinary loquacity, which was quite uncommon for him—carries on incessant prologues in the choicest expressions, but changes rapidly from one subject to another, and treats of the most heterogenous matters. He is proud and suspicious of his friends.

Treatment.—Lachesis $_{VI}$ cured him quickly.

Archiv, Vol. 14, part. 1, p. 7.—GROSS.

20. LYCOPODIUM.

General Remarks.—It is useful against melancholy, sorrow, anxiety with dolefulness, lachrymose state, and fear of being alone.

Hahnemann, Chron. Dis. Vol. 4.

CASE 55.—A woman, æt. 30, suffering for several years with excessive conscientiousness, received Verat., Ac.-phosph. and Pulsat. without benefit.

Symptoms.—Scrupulous anxiety and conscientiousness, which rob her of all peace of mind; the anxiety occurs regularly every afternoon at 4 o'clock, and lasts until 8 P. M.

Treatment.—Lycopod. $\frac{1}{30}$, effected a cure in fourteen days.

Archiv, Vol. 18. part. 2, p. 12.—B. in D.

21. NUX-VOMICA.

General Remarks.—*a*) Nux often proves more useful than Aurum against the peculiar melancholy with disgust for life, which leads to suicide; its good effects are often visible in a few, always in ten days; *dose*, from first to sixth dilution.

Hygea, Vol. 2, p. 33.—Ægidi.

b) It is most suitable in melancholy depending on abdominal derangement; especially when the signs of bodily derangement continue unchanged, notwithstanding the active condition of the mental trouble; or when the depressed state of the ganglionic system occasions a still greater disturbance of the abdominal organs than was present at first.

Hartmann, upon use of Nux-vom. p. 132.

c) There is a remarkable resemblance between the action of Nux-vomica and Strychnine, and that of the electric or galvanic influence; thus it is very apt to cause convulsive motions or twitchings similar to electric shocks, when given in large quantities; also prickling as if from needles, or as if sparks were drawn from the skin, or jerks like those produced by electricity; and if an animal under its full influence be touched, it will experience a commotion similar to that of a strong electric shock. In smaller quantities it produces an increase of the irritability, contractility and tonicity of the motor nerves, muscles and contractile tissues of the parts with which it comes in contact, or to which its

influence extends; thus if taken before meals it does not interfere with digestion, but probably increases that peculiar peristaltic movement of the stomach, which has for its object the production of a thorough intermixture of the gastric juice with the alimentary mass. This is a very important part of digestion. The fasciculi composing the muscular wall of the stomach are so disposed as to shorten its diameter in every direction, and by the alternate contraction and relaxation of these muscular bands a great variety of motion is produced in the stomach and its contents, sometimes transversely, at others longitudinally; if these movements be checked or lessened materially it has been found that the food lies still and heavy, and that surface only which is in contact with the walls of the stomach undergoes digestion; the residue of the alimentary mass remains as undigested as when it was first taken into the system.—After a few days' judicious use of Nux the appetite becomes increased, and in some cases extraordinarily great; the stools of those suffering from constipation become more free and easily expelled—but if too great a quantity be used, obstinate constipation from excessive contraction of the bowels ensues, and dyspepsia, from a tetanic rigidity, and want of motion of the stomach. Judiciously used, it facilitates the secretion and excretion of bile; wrongly used, the liver becomes small, hard and contracted, its blood vessels and gall bladder empty, and the spleen is diminished in size and rendered paler. Rightly used, it renders the mind more clear and joyous, and it actions more vivid; improperly used, it induces an altered state of the intellect, marked by excitement like that of intoxication, confusion of mind, restlessness, despondency, love of solitude and darkness, an inclination to keep quiet, but an internal irritation of the sensori-motor apparatus, accompanied with anxiety, oppression and uneasiness, agitates the patient, and frightens him into a state of restless nervous activity. Persons under its full influence become extremely irritable and sensitive to all external impressions, so that the slightest causes will often excite excessive petulance; or they may be restless, dejected, languid, chilly and anxious, with a great tendency to drowsiness.—PETERS.

CASE 56.—A lad, æt. 15, excited by disappointed ambition, began to speak and act in all kinds of strange ways.

Symptoms.—He is abashed, says irrational things and does every thing wrong that he undertakes; complains of heaviness of the head, pain in back and abdomen; feels weak and cannot stand up; face alternately red, then pale, with sharpened features; pulse irritated.

Treatment.—After taking Nux $\frac{1}{10}$, perfect health returned in thirty-six hours

Annals, Vol. 1, p. 50.—C. HARTLAUB.

CASE 57.—A weaver's widow, æt. 77, came under treatment on Sept. 21. She had had a shock of palsy one and a half years before, and another ten weeks ago so that she was scarcely able to crawl around. For six weeks she has without other known cause, fallen into an anxious state of mind, with fear of recovery; is weak, chilly, sleepless; has scanty hard stools, but great appetite; urinates often and suddenly, at times involuntarily, which is however an old trouble of hers.

Treatment.—Nux-vom. $\frac{1}{30}$, one-third of a drop.

Result.—Four weeks after she informed me that after taking the powder her appetite was increased excessively, and all other symptoms diminished in proportion, except her urinary trouble, which still remained in a lesser degree.

H. HARTLAUB, Private cases.

CASE 58.—A lad, æt. 18, previously always healthy, after suffering for a long time with a decayed tooth had it extracted, and then although free from pain, fell into a state of melancholy, in which he constantly spoke about his tooth. He was treated allopathically for two months, and had an artificial tooth inserted, without benefit to his state of mind.

Symptoms.—Dec. 10, the patient has locked himself up in a room, and only opened it after much entreaty, but immediately took refuge in the farthest corner of the room, on perceiving a physician; eyes cast down, answered but few questions, and constantly spoke about his tooth; all noise and every kind of employment is distasteful to him; he sat about the whole day without employment, weeping and complaining of anxiety; he had some appetite, and his bodily functions were well performed.

Treatment.—Arsen. $\frac{1}{10}$, one dose every evening, for five days without benefit; then Nux-vom. $\frac{1}{12}$, six doses, one to be taken every evening.

Result.—Improvement sat in at once; the anxiety and dejection were entirely gone by Dec. 19, and he commenced to work again. After taking six doses more of Nux, one dose every other day, he was entirely restored.

Records of the L. Society.—SCHULZ.

N. B.—See *case* 113. Several remedies were required to complete the cure, but Nux removed the following

Symptoms:—Confusion of the head, sensation as if the brain would be pressed asunder; slight movements of the bowels every other day, in place of previous obstinate constipation; morning erections and excessive sexual desire, together with irritability, rudeness, and crossness.

REVIEW.—The most common causes of disorder in the above cases were: mental influences, especially, continuous mental employment, night watching, &c.; also excessive coffee drinking.

The groups of symptoms against which Nux was used with benefit in the above cases, as well as in cases No. 107, 108, 110, 112, 113, are marked by a depressed state of mind, with self-torture about fixed ideas; the patients torment themselves about injured honor, scruples of conscience, household cares, and speak constantly of one thing. To these are added absurd actions and sexual excitement.

The disorder is present not only in the mind, but various bodily ailments occur in connection.

Doses used.—Nux was used successfully in both high and low dilutions; in single doses, and repeated. In case 108, it was given in alternation with Verat.; in No. 112, between Opium and Stramon.

It seems to act upon the organs of *Amativeness*, Acquisitiveness, Caution, and Conscientiousness.

22. NUX-MOSCHATA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—This remedy was more used in olden times than at present. Notwithstanding, HELBIG'S labors, (see Heraklid I.) which have made us well acquainted with both old and new observations about its action, still it has been but little used in the new practice. Its great relation to the activities of the brain are quite remarkable, and it is evidently most indicat-

ed when no decided pathologico-anatomical changes are connected with the brain-disorder, and especially in weakness of memory and vision.

Hygea, Vol. 23, p. 256.—Griesselich.

No cures of mental diseases with it have been reported; may our departed colleague's words induce some one to use it in appropriate cases.

23. OPIUM.

General Remarks.—The effects of Opium have so great a similarity with some states of mental derangement, that it must be evident even to the most bigotted, that it cures mental diseases in consequence of its power thus to influence the brains of the healthy.

It requires but a hasty review of the actions of Opium, to become convinced that it acts quite decidedly and peculiarly on the central organ of the nervous system as the source of the mental powers.

Opium produces all the signs of mania; the patient becomes excited, lively, and courageous; a feeling of increased power carries him upwards towards heaven, and heaven seems to descend to him by means of the most pleasant hallucinations and visions; a state of delectable intoxication surrounds the patient with the most fascinating phantasies. All this must be followed by its opposite; dejection follows ecstasy; from misuse of Opium there ensues a state of apathetic idiotcy, with loss of power of will, &c.

Undoubtedly, Opium is most indicated against states of mental excitement and exaltation, and maniacs are more readily cured by it than others, provided it is suited to the whole state of the patient.

Still it may prove useful in states of mental depression; the individuality of the case will decide the matter.

Hygea, Vol. 23, p. 257.—Griesselich.

Note.—According to Wood and Bache, Opium is a stimulant-narcotic, which when taken by a healthy person in a moderate dose, increases the force, fulness, and frequency of the pulse; augments the temperature of the skin, invigorates the muscular system, quickens the senses, animates the spirits, and gives new

energy to the intellectual faculties, which it may excite even to intoxication or delirium. In a short time, however, this excitation subsides, a calmness of the corporeal actions, and a delightful placidity of the mind succeed, and the individual insensible to painful impressions, and forgetting all sources of care or anxiety, submits himself to a current of undefined and unconnected, but pleasing fancies; in short, is conscious of no other feeling than that of a quiet and vague enjoyment, and finally in one-half or one hour, all consciousness is lost in sleep. In some persons it produces very peculiar effects, differing from its ordinary actions; thus it may cause even in small quantities, restlessness, headache, and delirium, and even in large doses, it may cause obstinate wakefulness. TROUSSEAU and PIDOUX state that the Opium-sleep may be accompanied or interrupted by painful dreams or reveries, and at times, after it has been used for several days, and its use is then stopped, the patient may be exhausted by the most rebellious sleeplessness, and find it impossible to sleep for several weeks. CHRISTISON says, the effect of a small dose of Opium seems generally to be stimulating in the first instance; the action of the heart and arteries is increased, and a slight sense of fulness is caused in the head. In most persons, the stimulant effect is quite insignificant, still CHRISTISON reports the following experience, repeatedly occurring to a friend of Dr. LEIGH. If in the evening when he felt sleepy, he took thirty drops of Laudanum, he was so enlivened that he could resume his studies; and if when the usual drowsiness again approached, which it did in two hours, he took one hundred drops more, he soon became so much exhilarated, that he was compelled to laugh, sing, and dance, the pulse being full and strong, the temples throbbing violently; but in no long time the customary torpor ensued. By small doses frequently repeated, the stimulus may be kept up for a considerable time in some people, even jaded horsemen and horses may be made to finish fatiguing journeys with great apparent facility, the rider becoming absolutely more active and intelligent. According to VOGT, in the second degree of the action of Opium, there is an enlivening of mental faculties, especially of the passions and imagination, varying according to the character of the individual; the dejected becomes gay; the timid, courageous; the en-

terprizing, wild and venturesome; the religious becomes a fanatic, or enthusiast; the imaginative are surrounded by numberless beauteous reveries; the lover is lost in sweet dreams, and the gay, dance and sing, &c. According to SCHMID, much depends upon the mental state of the person before taking Opium, if he be melancholic, quarrelsome or enraged, these passions are increased to the highest degree after a slight inebriation from Opium; but if previously contented or gay, it produces an increase of these feelings, and an imperturbable state of dreamy happiness; still the pleasurable feelings are very transitory, and followed by a state of depression and uneasiness, so that the Opium-eater, in order to renew his pleasurable sensations, becomes a very slave to this drug; finally, no refreshing sleep ever visits his eyelids, he never experiences an agreeable dream, everything excites disgust in him, even his Opium, which alone can produce a remission of his sufferings, is taken with repugnance. According to TRINKS, the effects of Opium on the mind, and especially upon the imagination, can hardly be described with words; it is a state of the clearest inward contemplation, which can be carried to the highest degree of clairvoyance, the imagination producing the most delightful and enchanting ideas in quick succession, while the external senses are inactive, and one imagines himself transported from earth to the realms of everlasting bliss. DE QUINCEY, the English Opium-eater, always found Opium to excite or stimulate him for upwards of eight hours; it was a steady, equable glow of pleasure, introducing in his opinion, the most exquisite order, legislation and harmony of the intellectual faculties, communicating serenity and equipoise to all the powers, both active and passive, a healthy restoration to that state which the mind would naturally recover upon the removal of any deep-seated irritation, or pain that had disturbed and quarrelled with the impulses of a heart originally just and good. Opium at first seemed to De Quincey to compose what had been agitated, and to concentrate what had been distracted, to render the diviner part of his nature paramount, to put the moral affections in a state of cloudless serenity, and to shed over all the great light of the majestic intellect; it often led him abroad in delight to public places and theatres, but he admits that these are not the appropriate haunts of the Opium-

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eater, when in the divinest state incident to his enjoyment. In that state, crowds became an oppression to him, and music even too sensual and gross; he naturally sought solitude and silence as indispensable conditions of those trances or profoundest reveries, which he thought the crown and consummation of what Opium can do for man; it happened more than once that he sat from sunset to sunrise, motionless, and without wishing to move. Ultimately, he took as much as eight thousand drops of Laudanum per day, with the most direful effects, and when he reduced the quantity to one thousand drops, instantaneously as if by magic, the clouds of profoundest melancholy which had rested upon his brain like some black vapors, drew off in one day. Previously, when he lay awake in bed, vast processions passed along in mournful pomp; whatever he did but think of in the darkness, immediately shaped themselves into phantoms of the eye, and were drawn out into insufferable splendor; all these visions were accompanied by deep-seated anxiety and gloomy melancholy, such as are wholly incommunicable by words. He seemed every night to descend into chasms and sunless abysses, depths below depths from which it seemed hopeless that he could ever ascend. Nor did he by waking, feel that he had reascended; the state of gloom which attended these gorgeous spectacles, amounted at least to utter darkness, as of some suicidal despondency. The sense of space, and in the end, the sense of time, were both powerfully affected; buildings, landscapes, &c., were exhibited in proportions so vast, that the bodily eye was not fitted to receive them; space swelled, and was amplified to an extent of unutterable infinity; he seemed to have lived for seventy or one hundred years in one night; the minutest incidents of childhood, or forgotten scenes of later years were often revived; scenes from history or romance, crowds of ladies, festivals, dances passed before his eyes, companies of centurions and roman legions, &c. Dreams of lakes, and silvery expanses of water troubled him, and finally the waters changed their character, from transparent lakes shining like mirrors, they became seas and oceans. Again, a tremendous change, unfolding itself like a scroll through many months, became an abiding torment, and never left him until the winding up of his case. Hitherto, the human face had often mixed up

in his dreams, but not despotically, but now what may be called the tyranny of the human face, began to unfold itself; upon the rocking waters of the illusory ocean, the human face began to appear; the sea appeared paved with human faces upturned to heaven; faces imploring, wrathful, despairing, surged upwards by thousands, by myriads, by generations, by centuries, until his agitation was infinite, and his mind tossed and surged with the ocean. Again, his studies of Eastern literature made him tormented by dreams of oriental imagery and mythological torture; tropical heat and sunlight, all creatures, birds, beasts, reptiles, all trees, plants, all usages, appearances and ceremonies common to the East, were crowded into his illusions; he was stared at, hooted at, grinned at, chattered at by monkeys, paroquets and cockatoes; he ran into pagodas, was fixed at the summit, or in secret rooms of temples, for centuries; was transformed into an idol, or priest; was worshipped, or sacrificed; he fled from the wrath of Brahma, and was waylaid by Seeva, or Vishnu, or Isis, &c.; he seemed to have done a deed which the ibis and crocodile trembled at; was buried for a thousand years in stone coffins, with mummies and sphinxes; was kissed by crocodiles; or laid with all unutterable slimy things at the bottom of the Nile. Over every form of delirium, there seemed attached a sense of eternity and infinity, which drove him into an oppression as of madness. The form of the crocodile became as constant as formerly his torture from the human face; he was forced to live with crocodiles; if he escaped, he found himself in Chinese houses with cane tables, sofas, &c., and soon all the feet of the tables and sofas became instinct with life; the abominable head of the crocodile, and his leering eyes looked out at him, multiplied into a thousand repetitions, while he seemed to stand loathing and fascinated, &c., &c. For farther information, the "Confessions" themselves must be consulted—enough has been quoted to give an outline at least, of what may be called *Opium Dream-*, or *Reverie-Insanity*.

On account of the close relation between sleeplessness and insanity, Opium has long been used in the cure of this disease; but of course the experience of different physicians varies. Dr. Woodward says that Opium must be used from a few weeks to some months; that single doses at night are rarely useful, for

the system must be kept under the influence of it, in doses repeated every four or six hours. Dr. GALT cured twelve out of fourteen recent cases, with enormous doses of Opium, viz.: from six to twelve grains per dose, two or three times a day, or from one to three grains of morphine, three times a day—he also had Opium mixed with tobacco, smoked in pipes by his patients; he regards his success as unexampled; still in the same year, he cured only fifteen cases of twenty-seven recent admissions, or but little more than one-half. Dr. STRIBLING also gave large doses, viz., one hundred drops of Laudanum every six hours, and cured nineteen cases out of fifty-two new admissions. According to VOGT, in olden times Opium was lauded in mental derangement by VAN SWIETEN, but COX soon proved it to exert a beneficial influence in a few particular cases only, so that justifiable doubts are now indulged against the reputed experience of WENDELSTADT, REIL and others, who claim to have cured mania by large doses of Opium, sufficient to produce sleep. Lately, NEUMANN has advised it in the second period of mental derangement, marked by melancholy rather than frenzy; it is most useful in recent cases not connected with organic changes; in deep-seated cases of hypochondria, hysteria and melancholy, it only affords palliative relief. Dr. WOOD says, want of sleep is the most common cause of insanity, although this in its turn is generally caused by mental emotions; all authors agree that inability to sleep ought never to escape careful observation; excessive watchfulness by day, and restlessness at night, are fraught with danger of insanity to most persons, especially to the already predisposed, and when mental derangement has already occurred, want of sleep is one of its most distressing accompaniments, and contributes greatly to aggravate and sustain insanity, and hence should never be neglected. WOOD says, nothing on the whole is so effectual as Opium; it will often most happily control the maniacal paroxysms, but must be given more freely than in the healthy state of the brain to produce its legitimate effects, viz., quiet and sleep; he has known patients in states of the most violent maniacal excitement, after being put to sleep with Opium, to awake in the morning quite composed and rational; mere nervous irritation, or mental disorder, however violent, is often relieved by it. Still another

class of physicians think that narcotics with the insane, generally if not always, act as stimulants, and exercise little or no influence over the sleeplessness of insanity, which they think generally resists all remedies, and only fairly yields when nature fairly tired out by long exertion, sinks exhausted. They would not dare press Opium, Conium or Hyosciamus to the point of producing sleep, as they imagine it would require enough to prove fatal.—PETERS.

CASE 59.—A man fell into a state of mental derangement, with frenzy, from the effects of fright and vexation.

Symptoms.—Great fear of death, and all kinds of fancies annoy him; he sees ghosts and devils, who seek to murder him, in alternation with a comatose state in which he lies unconscious, breathes deeply, and sweats greatly.

Treatment.—Bellad. quieted him speedily, but only transiently; Opium cured him quickly.

Archiv, Vol. 5, part. 1, p. 97.—SONNENBERG.

CASE 60.—A man, æt. 84, suffered without known cause, from a peculiar kind of mental derangement.

Symptoms.—He imagined that he no longer lived in his own house and village, but at a place some six miles distant; he stopped all passers by, and wished to go with them to his residence; force he met by force, so that two persons could not prevent him from his purposes; his face glowed from rush of blood to the head, and at times he did not know some of his friends in consequence of a comatose kind of unconsciousness; anxiety, wildness; inclination to sleep without the ability to do so; constipation of several days duration, with meteoritic distension of abdomen; retention of urine from a kind of paralytic condition of bladder; when smoking, he often forgets to draw upon the pipe; with all his disposition to sleep, he had the most active wakefulness. Allopathic treatment had been used in vain.

Treatment.—Opium, one-fourth grain in tincture form, produced quiet night sleep, from which he awaked in full possession of his consciousness.

Annals, Vol. 4, p. 331.—SCHUELER.

CASE 61.—A man, æt. 38, given to onanism since his twelfth year, fell into the extremest despair, on account of his shattered health, followed by perfect idiotic apathy.

Symptoms.—Cannot be induced to rise from his bed, lies quietly there, and pays so little attention to questions, that he must be shaken and pulled to arouse him, when with an expression of perfect mental apathy, he always answers "yes," be it right or wrong; entire want of appetite, no desire for food or drink; whitish coating of tongue; skin moist, pulse normal; urine scanty and high colored, only passed once in twenty-four hours. Attempts to jump out of the bed at times, is refractory and abusive in the evening; at others, can only be made to sit up in bed by much shaking, but cannot be induced to dress himself; must be pushed along; perfect expression of idiocy; trembling of arms and legs.

Treatment—Cold sitz-baths, aided by Sepia and Bellad., were given without effect; then Opium-tinct.-fort, in the proportion of two drops, divided into five powders, was given, one dose every evening, from the 16th Sept. to 10th Oct., when he was perfectly restored.

CASE 62.—A woman, in the climacteric years, of powerful constitution, and subject to nodous gout, fell suddenly into a delirious state during the desquamative stage of erysipelas of face.

Symptoms.—She sits up in bed with disturbed features, pale face, glistening eyes, and dishevelled hair; she speaks incessantly, first in connected, then in an unconnected manner, at times in a low, and others in a loud, strong voice; first she sings, then laughs, or cries, or expresses herself in beautiful or obscene speeches; when she becomes quiet, she either stares fixedly before her, or buries her head under the bed-clothes; she rumples or tears the pillows, so that her hands and arms are in constant activity.

Treatment.—Hyosc. and Stramon. in repeated doses did not help; Morph.-acet. one-sixteenth grain, every two hours, produced quiet in two hours, and the patient awoke the next morning with perfect consciousness.

General Hom. Jour., Vol. 3, part 6, p. 40.—TRINKS.

REVIEW.—Besides in the above cases, Opium was given in cases No. 101 and 112, and relieved the following symptoms, viz. Rapid flow of ideas, sleeplessness, with a kind of stupefaction, (coma vigil,) especially in the evening, and attended with red-

ness of the face and eyes; constipation; speaking confused stuff; pointing at, and fear of imaginary animal forms; anxious starting; jumping up; frenzy, with red face; rigid, glistening, upturned eyes, &c.

The general remarks by GRIESSELICH are corroborated by the individual cases.

Doses.—It was used in the $\frac{1}{1}$ dilut.; strong tinct.: and Morph.-acet. one-sixteenth grain, every two hours.

To obtain a clear view of the curative action of such an important medicine as Opium, especially of the organs upon which it acts, it will be necessary to obtain more facts than are included in the above cases. Still the alternations between anxiety, fear and wild excitement, point to the organs of Caution, Destructiveness and Combativeness, being in state of alternating excitement and depression.

24. PETROLEUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In anxiety, fearfulness, excited state of mind, scolding, want of memory.

Chron. Diseases, Vol. 4.—HAHNEMANN.

CASE 63.—A plethoric, corpulent man, æt. 50, had been for several months in the following state.

Symptoms.—Irritable, fretful, constantly silent, dejected, close, without pleasure in his previous occupations; heaviness, heat and pain in the head every morning; violent pain in back and sacrum also in the morning; spasmodic eructations; thin, slimy stools, with cutting pains in abdomen; paleness of face, emaciation, profuse night and morning sweats.

Treatment.—Petrol $\frac{1}{30}$, one drop daily for several weeks, restored him perfectly.

General Hom. Journ. Vol. 5, p. 306.—KNORRE.

25. PHOSPHOR.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Dejection; fear of being alone; anxiety for the future; disinclination to work.

HAHNEMANN, Chron. Dis. Vol. 5.

CASE 64.—A woman, æt. 49, of choleric sanguine temperament, who had been in an asylum nine years before, on accou nt

of mental derangement, had again suffered in like manner for four weeks.

Symptoms.—She destroys whatever she can reach; speaks in a violent, authoritative manner; spits at her attendants; lifts up her clothes without shame, and kisses passionately any one who approaches her; performs foolish actions, and speaks in an unconnected manner; pulse but slightly quickened; tongue whitish; almost sleepless; menses quite scanty, pale and watery.

Treatment.—Acon. Bellad. and Hyosc., were given without benefit; after smelling *Pyosphor* ₹₹ repeatedly, she was entirely restored in four weeks.

New Archiv, Vol. 2, part. 3, p. 103.—SCHMIDT.

CASE 65.—A cadet was attacked with frenzied somnambulism and had been treated in an asylum for fourteen months without benefit.

Symptoms.—The paroxysms occur in his sleep and last for two or three hours; he goes about with closed eyes, destroying whatever is in the room; no one dared approach him; when the frenzy is over he lies down, sleeps a few minutes and on waking knows nothing of what has transpired.

Treatment.—Several remedies and magnetism did not benefit him; then Phosphor ₹₹ was given, one drop morning and evening, and he was cured in fourteen days.

General Hom. Journal, Vol. 16, p. 79.—HARTUNG.

REVIEW.—In both cases the organ of destructiveness was excited, and in the first case that of amativeness also.

26. PLATINA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The timid, silent, and anxious condition which it causes, with fear of death, &c. points to its use in certain forms of melancholy. If to this we add its action upon the uterus, upon the sexual functions, in neuralgia, &c., we can easily divine its adaptation to mental derangement in females, especially in nymphomania and puerperal mania.

CASE 66.—A delicate maiden, æt. 19, who had suffered four years before with eruptions on the head and from fever and ague, had exhibited signs of mental derangement for three years, but for the last half year had menstruated regularly and grown stronger. She had again become deranged for sixteen days.

Symptoms.—She speaks almost incessantly of various things, at times irrationally, at others of things which came before her, of untrueness in love, of her teacher, and of her school-years; she laughed, cried, danced, made faces, gesticulated with her hands, persisted obstinately in her own notions, but without becoming frenzied. Her features were distorted, her eyes fixed, and directed upon one object; she had no desire for food or drink, but devoured whatever was given her in haste.

Treatment.—Ignatia was given without benefit; on the third day she took Platina, which was repeated on the eighth day, after which no sign of derangement occurred until the eighteenth day; but she remained quiet and taciturn; Crocus was given without benefit; on the twenty-ninth day she took Sepia, with improvement on the very next day, and could be dismissed cured on the thirty-sixth day.

Annals of Hom. Hospital, Vol. 2, p. 112.

In another case (see No. 113), Platina relieved the following:

Symptoms.—Griping pain about umbilicus especially in the evening, as if one had drank unfermented beer; notwithstanding frequent urging and pressing in the rectum he did not have a passage every day; was obliged to expel the fæces with much straining; he was forgetful, distracted, often listened attentively to what was said, but in the end knew nothing about it; was dejected, reflective, and had great fear of death; thought himself superior to his wife.

Review.—The organ of *self-esteem* seems to be affected by Platina, as is evident from the cases and symptoms.

27. PULSATILLA.

General Remarks.—It is most useful in persons of a bashful, lachrymose disposition, disposed to internal disquiet, and to silent vexation, or at least in those of a mild and yielding temper.

Mat. Med. Pur. Vol. 2, p. 274.—Hahnnemann.

CASE 67.—A woman, æt. 45, a-menstrual, had suffered for several weeks with mental derangement from vexation.

Symptoms.—She is in constant anxiety, has palpitations, is afraid of every one, and will be seen by no one, regards every

body as her enemies, despairs of every thing, weeps readily, and has no faith in any one. Her face was pale and sallow; her look dull and desponding; she had no appetite, but much thirst; her limbs seemed asleep; she was tired and weak, and could not sleep at night for anxiety and timidity.

Treatment.—Pulsat. ♈, one dose, restored her in a few days.

Annals, Vol. 1, p. 62.—RUECKERT.

CASE 68.—A man, æt. 30, strong, choleric, and inclined to drink.

Symptoms.—Throbbing pain in the brain; dimness of vision as if he were looking through a sieve; when in the dark, or when he closed his eyes every variety of frightful forms appeared to him, and at which he struck as if they were evil spirits, or made the sign of the cross to protect himself.

Treatment.—Pulsat. cured him in ten days.

Archiv, Vol. 19, part. 1, p. 89.—SZTAR.

CASE 69.—A youth, æt. 16, had suffered for ten days with a kind of religious mania.

Symptoms.—Eyes unsteady; lips bluish-red, memory weak; stings of conscience with regard to religion and women; he has violent palpitations whenever he sees a woman, but is filled with anger and disgust for them, so that he must fly in order to keep from injuring them; he regards all women as bad, and thinks that his soul is in danger in their presence; breathing short and oppressed, painful pressure on chest.

Treatment.—He was cured in fourteen days by Pulsat. ♈.

General Hom. Journ. Vol. 13, p. 286.—MALAISE.

CASE 70.—A woman, æt. 40, had suppression of her lochia ten days after her fifth fortunate delivery, and mania set in.

Symptoms.—She is shy and fearful, and looks constantly about her; as often as she sees a man, she hides herself under the bed-clothes, or jumps out of bed and hangs the sheets and quilts over her head; glistening eyes, rigid look; excessive sensitiveness of the uterine region to the slightest pressure; the suppressed lochia returned at the end of eight days.

Treatment.—Eight doses of Pulsat., restored the lochia and perfect health in the course of a week.

CASE 71.—A young woman, æt. 19, naturally, large, strong, active, lively and good natured, became desponding, suspicious

and taciturn during the eighth month of the first pregnancy, had disturbed features, and entire sleeplessness.

Symptoms.—She looked about in the yard for her bed; hid herself in a corner to escape a little gray man who wished to tear off her leg.

Treatment.—*Bellad.* $\frac{1}{10}$ was given with transient benefit only, but Pulsat. $\frac{1}{15}$ quickly and permanently removed the whole trouble.

Archiv, Vol. 9, part. 1, p. 113.—BETHMANN.

CASE 72.—A maiden, æt. 18, of sanguine temperament, but who had been chlorotic several years before, and still had not yet menstruated, although she often had various kinds molim. menstrual., became dejected and tired of life after a fit of vexation.

Symptoms.—Frequent frontal headache; sallowness of face, dark rings around the eyes; bitter bad taste in the mouth; disgust for meat and bread; nausea, with pain in stomach, at times vomiting of bilious slimy substances; frequent profuse bleedings from nose; piercing pain in the side when coughing, with expectoration of frothy blood; palpitation, difficult respiration; few and scanty stools; frequent cutting pains in abdomen; heaviness of the legs; feeling as if all the limbs were bruised; swelling of the backs of the feet; anxious dreams; thinks with much pleasure of drowning herself; desponding, and often bursts into tears; dissatisfied with every thing; easily angered; abusive; very fearful, anxious and tired of life.

Treatment.—Pulsat. $\frac{1}{15}$ brought on menstruation in a few days, and restored her former hilarity.

Archiv, Vol. 12, part 3, p. 99.—ATTOMYR.

CASE 73.—A robust woman, æt. 20, of quiet gentle disposition, had suffered for several years after her first confinement, with irregularity of the menses, and anxiety and internal restlessness, so that she did not know what to do.

Symptoms.—Heat and congestion to the face and head; headache, oppression of the heart, and pain in the small of the back; sleepless nights in consequence of great anxiety, and anxious uneasiness in head; does not believe that she can be saved and thinks that her only salvation is in constant prayer.

Treatment.—*Pulsat.* in small doses relieved her in a few days.

Annals, Vol. 2, p. 243.—BETHMANN.

REVIEW.—In all the cases in which Pulsat. was of essential benefit, we find a decided state of depression, a form of melancholy marked by an anxious, scrupulous, lachrymose condition; or the patient sees frightful figures, which frighten him, or believes that he cannot be saved; is tired of life, thinks about drowning, and dislikes society.

The stings of conscience in case 69, when one approaches a female are peculiar and characteristic.

In several cases the mental disease was connected with pregnancy, confinement, or irregular menstruation.

In Case 27, Pulsat. was not beneficial against symptoms which seemed to indicate it, but the mental disorder consisted in an anxious state about her affairs, belief that she must starve, and inclination to run away.

Doses.—In several instances the quantities are unfortunately not mentioned.

The organ of *caution* is the one upon which Pulsat. seems to act most decidedly. Its relations to other organs, such as conscientiousness, hope, marvellousness, &c., can only be settled by more numerous observations.

28. PLUMBUM.

The Lead mental- or cerebral-derangement has been so fully elaborated by TANQUEREL, and the remedy according to homœopathic principles promises so much in the cure of many of the most intractable cases of insanity, that I [PETERS] have deemed it advisable to include Plumbum among the articles here treated of; it being expressly understood that the whole is but a transcript and condensation from TANQUEREL.

"The cerebral lead-disease may occur in a sudden and unforeseen manner, or be announced by some functional trouble of the brain, such as violent headache, either general or partial, and often limited to the forehead; these pains in the head may vary in their nature and intensity, and are generally accompanied by dissiness and sense of intoxication.

"Sometimes it is preceded by wakefulness or by disturbed sleep, agitated and interrupted by dreams and fanciful imagin-

ings; the unfortunate patients often awake suddenly full of fear, leap from their beds, and escape or injure themselves.

"At other times the approach of the disease is preceded by dimness of sight, tingling in the ears, blindness, squinting, dilatation, or contraction of the pupils; or by a strange, astonished, dull or pensive look. Some patients have a great fullness or heaviness, with great pain in the orbits of the eyes.

"In another class of patients the moral sensibility is deranged, many have presentiments of sickness, sadness, an extraordinary and causeless uneasiness, or become silent and indifferent to all the objects which surround them. Others become morose and weep without cause, some have their minds agitated, and change their place without ceasing, trying to divert their thoughts, and to remove themselves from the sudden and great terrors which beset them. Some have a stupor, an undefinable uneasiness from embarrassment, and slowness of ideas and motions. About one case in three and a half of lead mental derangement have some of these precursive symptoms; still, an unusual, strange, astonished, dull or pensive look, taking place suddenly is the most common phenomenon which announces the approach of this disease.

"Lead paralysis precedes the cerebral disease about once in four times; severe pains in the limbs or lead colic sometimes cease suddenly and the lead mental disease then sets in; it oftener commences in the night than the day.

"The symptoms of lead mental disease vary very much, delirium, coma, or convulsions may recur separately or combined;" in short TANQUEREL prefers a mode of describing it similar to that which has been adopted by authors who have written on mental alienation.

1) DELIRIOUS FORM.

This occurred eighteen times in seventy-two cases; the delirium may be light or profound, partial or general, continued or remittent, and even intermittent, and be accompanied or not by loss of one of the senses. Finally and especially, the delirium may be *tranquil* or *furious*.

a) TRANQUIL DELIRIUM.

"Sometimes the patient seems astonished, his features being at the same time immoveable and his eyes fixed; or he seems absorbed in profound thought, with composed features. TANQUEREL has seen three persons whose eyes were turned upwards, with open mouth and every feature immoveable, as if fallen into a trance.

"Some have a sardonic smile, or laugh without ceasing and without cause; others weep frequently and have an air of sadness and melancholy impressed on the whole person. In many the face is gentle and benevolent, or hard and discontented; some have an air of stupor, with their features weighed down and their eyes fixed and haggard. This state of countenance often varies with prodigious rapidity, so that a single person may offer in a few hours all the varieties of expression first mentioned.

"If they be questioned about the thoughts which they have in connection with so varied a physiognomy, they will answer at random; it will be seen that their words, and consequently their thoughts, are entire strangers to the expression of their countenances. At first the patient may reply like a sane man, and in such a way that one is often in doubt whether there is really any mental disease. But let the physician pursue the conversation, passing rapidly from one idea to another, and the patient will suddenly become wandering, and put together words and phrases without meaning; but soon he returns, especially if aided, to a succession of rational ideas, still by-and-bye the delirium will return again. Sometimes the patient wanders every few moments; at others not for hours, or even for a day, and in the interval is perfectly rational." These variations of physiognomy and speech, and singular union of reasonable and wandering ideas are so frequent that it occurred to TANQUEREL to establish the diagnosis of lead mental disease upon them, and with success.

"Some patients, when questioned, do not reply immediately; they seek for expressions, use one word for another, or again their reply may be correct; they do not always look towards the questioner; sometimes they do not appear to understand what is said to them, and it may be necessary then to speak very loud,

to arouse them gently and fix their attention; sometimes they use the same word or words in answer to the most varied questions.

"If left alone they very often speak to themselves, call their neighbors or absent persons; some reply to all that speak, or all that they imagine they hear speak around them. Their speech is very often free and the voice clear; but some murmur unintelligible words between their teeth, or else their voice is so much weakened, that their words cannot be understood. They have periods of entire silence, and some of talking; alternately gay or sad, loquacious or silent, or delirious. The subject of the delirium varies much, and often has no predominant character, still it often has been observed that the same idea returns with several fits of talking, and then the subject of the wandering changes.

"Some patients throw about their arms, uncover themselves, wish to go away, not recognising the place in which they are; leave their own beds to lie in another's; throw themselves against the furniture which they meet, and know but imperfectly the persons around them, although they generally return to their beds with the aid of their keepers, and without resistance.

"Some have a slight trembling of the arms and muscles of the face, find difficulty in using their limbs, or in speaking and stutter.

"Hallucinations of sight and hearing, have been observed in some; many think that they see frightful objects which cause them to leap from their beds; others hear delightful music, which charms away their weariness; one patient imagined that he saw a woman come every morning to provoke him, placing herself sometimes before, sometimes behind him, and saying the most insulting things to him; one day he impatiently seized the poles which supported his curtains, thinking to catch this woman; all this he related with a tone of calm assurance and belief."

b) FURIOUS LEAD DELIRIUM.

"In this variety, the eyes are often wide open, threatening, furious, or haggard; the features contracted, and excitement marks every act of the patient.

"They cry, vociferate, swear, threaten, storm, tear their garments, break the bonds which hold them in bed, run in other rooms, attack the people they meet on their way, try to beat, tear, and bite them, and address them with the grossest invectives. If they are not restrained, they continue to enact the most violent manœuvres; some cast themselves from the windows or throw themselves against the walls or furniture with such violence as to destroy life. If a straight-jacket is put on, their fury is redoubled, they stamp their feet, agitate their limbs, suddenly rise in a convulsive, or tetanic manner, stiffen themselves, and display a strength which can only be overcome by three or four men.

"Once chained, they often grind their teeth, spit at their assistants, call for scissors or knives, tear at their bonds, and exhaust themselves in vain efforts. Constraint agitates and enrages some, who become calm when unbound; sometimes the pain produced by blisters, produces the same excitement. In many, this furious delirium is accompanied by a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the face, rolling of the eyes, grinding of the jaws, jerking of the tendons, or trembling of the limbs.

"Terrors, visions, and hallucinations, often besiege the minds of these persons; some cry, weep, lament like children, because they imagine they see pistols pointed at their heads to kill them; they supplicate and implore help to remove these causes of despair. Some abuse the nurse, whom they imagine has been sent to poison them, they then may touch the medicine, but suddenly repulse it with great violence. An old soldier thought he saw a regiment of cavalry ready to attack him; some think they have destroyed themselves, by throwing themselves from a more or less elevated place, &c.

"These patients in general talk much, have an incoherent association of words and ideas, and their speech is reprimanding, abrupt, stuttering, and often unintelligible. They may have convulsive agitation of the muscles of the larynx; talking and fury generally return in simultaneous fits; from some minutes to hours, or days and nights may pass in this furious state; then a short calm ensues, but the fury soon returns.

"The face is usually of an earthy yellow, and is sometimes slightly flushed, but has not that warm coloring which is gene-

rally remarked in inflammations of the brain. Sometimes the tongue and teeth present appearances which might be thought to indicate typhoid fever; the mouth may become dry, the tongue furred, chapped, or trembling, while blackish sordes cover the teeth and gums; if the pulse be accelerated and irregular, and the body be covered with sweats, it would be easy to mistake this state for that of a grave fever of bad character.

"The delirium may remain incomplete for some hours or days, and then consist only of an illusion of the external senses, and an incoherence of ideas, which produces a singular confusion in the names of persons and places; but as soon as the delirium is completely developed, it proceeds with an incredible irregularity; it exalts and increases, then diminishes in intensity from one moment to another, without any order; there may be remissions marked by a certain lucidness of ideas, but a sudden attack of violent delirium is apt to return. From time to time, the patients are affected with drowsiness, as if asleep, but this somnolent state does not last long, usually after a few minutes or an hour, the delirium returns; the disease is characterized by this alternate delirium and drowsiness; a long duration of somnolency, if it does not become comatose, is of good augury. The whole disease is apt to commence with tranquil delirium; soon fits of fury are added; finally somnolency occurs, and delirium succeeds it at longer or shorter intervals; at length true sleep follows, and the patient is almost restored to reason—from this time on, the tendency to sleep is strong, and almost irresistible; finally he seems merely fatigued, his limbs ache, and he has an expression of surprise."

Enough has been quoted to convince every Homœopathist of the great importance of lead as a remedy against insanity—and DANA'S translation of TANQUEREL on Lead-diseases is easily to be obtained by every American and English physician. It only remains for me to add, that Plumbum should be faithfully tried in obstinate and chronic cases of mental derangement; there is literally little or no hope from the ordinary allopathic and homœopathic remedies. The best old school authorities concur in admitting, that in cases of insanity of more than twelve months' standing, the probability of recovery is less than one in four. The mean of recoveries from mental derangement of

all ages, is from thirty-three to forty-seven per cent., leaving fifty-three to sixty-seven per cent. to become incurable and chronic—here is a large field for the use of Plumbum. ESQUIREL in 2005 cases, had 604 recover during the first year; 497 during the second year; only 86 in the third year, and only 41 cases in the seven following years, leaving 777 cases, or about 30 per cent., entirely and hopelessly uncured. In March, 1844, in the Hanwell Asylum, of 984 cases, only 30 were regarded as curable. Shall nothing be done for these numerous sufferers?

If there be some or any truth in the homœopathic law, Plumbum should prove useful in some of these chronic intractable cases, especially as no organic disease is generally present in them, for it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that no pathologist could in nine-tenths of the cases of mental derangement which prove fatal, take upon himself to say whether the person examined had been of sound mind during life, or not.

Again, the Paralysis of the Insane is generally regarded as incurable. Plumbum is also homœopathic here.

Again, Epilepsy is the most common form of convulsions by which the brain manifests the deleterious action exercised upon it by lead. TANQUEREL has observed thirty-six cases of lead epilepsy—the connection between mental derangement and convulsions is well known, and the difficulty of effecting cures in such cases is equally public. WOODWARD says, that "Stramonium is most useful in cases of insanity, coupled with epilepsy; it does not cure, but often the symptoms are greatly diminished in force and frequency by it; in some cases, the epileptic attacks are entirely suspended by it." From the known tendency of Lead to produce paralysis, and its consequent antagonism to convulsions, it has often been a source of astonishment, that old school physicians have not more frequently tried it in convulsive disorders.

Finally, Lead produces a form of idiocy similar to that which succeeds mania or monomania; but lead-idiocy has this peculiarity, that its intensity varies in an extraordinary manner, from moment to moment, from day to day. To-day the patient is careless and indifferent to all that passes around him, lies immovably in his bed, his face dull and without expression; to-morrow he will be bright, pleased, and grateful; but on the third

day, this amelioration disappears, and the patient returns to his vegetative life. Hence it might render a fixed idiocy, mobile and transient.

28. RHUS-TOXICODENDRON.

CASE 74.—A maiden, æt. 18, rather short and thick set; somewhat crooked, with the spine bent to the right side, in consequence of a fall, when a child of nine months old.

As a child, and occasionally now, she had eruptions upon the scalp; had had measles, scarlet fever, and small pox; learnt rapidly in school; had not yet menstruated. Three years ago, after a fright, she was taken with heaviness in the forehead, and eight days after, showed signs of mental derangement; did not wish her mother to look at her, was mistrustful, and had a dislike for all company; at times would come in from the street, thinking that everybody looked at her very strangely or curiously; then would sit quite alone; her eyes were dim and sensitive to light.

This kind of attack had occurred three times, had always lasted six weeks, but this time had already continued eight weeks, but without being attended with the affection of the eyes.

Symptoms.—She often weeps without cause, imagines that people talk about her, that she does not earn or deserve anything; acts childishly; heaviness of the head; if she lies with it low she has throbbing in the temple of the side on which she lies; diarrhœa easily excited by cold; cough for eight days, especially on lying down, with piercing pain in epigastrum; coldness of hands and feet; frequent rumbling in the bowels.

Treatment.—*Bellad.* $\frac{30}{30}$ was given for fifteen days without benefit; then Rhus $\frac{30}{30}$, and in six days more, her mother reported her as entirely different, as almost well; she was only somewhat reflective after going to church. During the three months more that she was under observation, she remained quite well.

H. Hartlaub.—Private cases.

29. SECALE-CORNUT.

General Remarks.—The very numerous observations which have been made with Ergot, leave no doubt but that it is a very powerful remedy, which may prove very useful in mental disorders.

Secale is a decided spinal remedy, and may effect great good in mental diseases, when connected with paralysis and paralytic states, intermixed with cramps, especially where corresponding disturbances are found in the sexual system. GUISLAIN regards it as a remedy against nymphomania; it should also be borne in mind in those mental derangements of men which arise from excessive losses of semen, in the melancholy of onanists, and of those who suffer from diurnal pollutions.

Hygea, Vol. 23, p. 263.—GRIESSELICH.

30. SEPIA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Dejection of spirits, and weeping; melancholy and sadness; anxiety, in the evening in bed; disinclination to labor, indifference towards his family.

HAHNEMANN, Chron. Diseases, Vol. 5.

It was given, but without farther remarks, in cases No. 66, 100, 105, 106.

In case 66, after using Platina, the following state remained:

Symptoms.—She is taciturn, scarcely speaks a word without being aroused to it; sits for hours with her knitting; always answers correctly, but very abruptly.

Treatment.—After taking Sepia, she was better, even on the next day, and was soon completely restored.

31. DATURA-STRAMONIUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—*a*) I speak from experience when I proclaim the great virtues of Stramonium, when used homœopathically against natural mental diseases, similar to those excited by it.

HAHNEMANN, Mat. Med. Pur. Vol. 3, p. 288.

b) From the effects of Stramonium, the illusions before the eyes always appear *dark* colored, while from the full effects of Bellad., they are always *fiery* and *shining*. Finally, and which I regard as most important, and hitherto too much neglected, the patient under the influence of Bellad., in the majority of instances, is in a *joyous* state of mind; or even when he is depressed, the illusions do not strike him with *fear* and *fright*, as those excited with Stramon., do.

Hygea, Vol. 4, p .115.—KURTZ.

c) The excitement of *fear* is undoubtedly a predominant effect of Stramon.

The remarkable mobility, haste, and precipitancy which is manifest in the Stramonium disease, is worthy of attention; the mental disorder is marked by an unusual agility.

Hygea, Vol. 23, p. 254.—GRIESSELICH.

NOTE.—*d*) A man was induced to drink some wine in which Stramonium seeds were steeped; he was then robbed, and became unconscious for twenty-four hours; he was found wandering in the woods, delirious and incoherent, with staring eyes and oppressed breathing, and was regarded as a madman for some time. In another case, observed by Dr. TRAILL, the patient had a flushed face and glistening eyes, with incoherent speech, so that his friends supposed him to be intoxicated; subsequently he fell into a strain of incessant, unconnected talking, like one demented. Dr. DROSTE, from infusion of 125 seeds, saw delirium followed by fatal coma. DUGUID reports the case of a man who drank a decoction of three thorn-apples; he was seized with great vertigo almost immediately, with stammering, and general torpor for seven hours, from which he aroused in a furious delirium. FRANK saw a man become deranged for eighteen days, after taking a large quantity.

The effects of Stramonium on children, have been more frequently observed. FOWLER saw a little girl, who had swallowed one and one-half drachms of the seeds, become maniacal in less than two hours, with spectral illusions, interrupted by some intervals of lethargic sleep. Another child, besides other symptoms, was remarkable from assuming an attitude and expression as if about to tumble into a fit. VICAT and SWAINE observed furious delirium in two cases. In three children treated by ALIBERT, there was delirium, restlessness, constant incoherent talking, dancing and singing, attended with fever, and flushing of the face. YOUNG witnessed some convulsions in one case. KAAUW BOERHAAVE has reported with great minuteness, the case of a young girl, who was induced by a human fiend to take the powder of Stramonium in coffee, in order to seduce her; the effects were, redness of the face, delirium, nymphomania, loss of speech, fixing of the eyes, tremors, convulsions, and coma. RUST gives a case of a child with spasmodic closing of the eyes and

jaws, spasms of the back, and complete coma. Dr. DUFFIN's child, æt. 2 years, swallowed about 100 seeds without chewing them; she soon became fretful, like a person intoxicated, her face was flushed, pupils dilated, speech incoherent, she had wild spectral illusions, and furious delirium, followed by spasms of the throat, and croupy breathing, coma, with violent spasmodic agitation of the limbs, occasional tetanic convulsions, &c. A girl, æt. 4 years, ate a few seeds; soon had noises in her ears, and sleeplessness; she sang, wept, and spoke confused nonsense incessantly; her eyes were lively; pupils dilated and insensible to light; she snatched continually in the air as if to grasp something; she was unable to stand, her knees knocked together, and she staggered and fell about like one drunk. A boy, aged 5 years, ate more than a drachm of the seeds; in an hour he was much excited, and rather delirious, clinging to the woman who had him on her lap, under the seeming fear of some pressing danger; his pulse was 120, face flushed, eyes brilliant, pupils dilated, and he had convulsive movements of the limbs and neck, with frothing at the mouth. After evacuant treatment, the symptoms were relieved, except the tossing of the limbs, which increased, with great flushing of the face; his skin was intensely red; a state of extreme vigilance succeeded that of terror, and lasted for a day or two. Ten children, from seven to fourteen years of age, ate of the seeds; they all became deranged and furious, and fell into a state of persistent insomnia; at first they had an extreme aversion to liquids, but afterwards drank with avidity. MEIGS observed a girl, æt. 2 years, who had taken a large quantity of the seeds; very soon, singular symptoms set in, viz., gaiety, delirium, hallucinations, disordered vision, redness of the face, more intense than that of the most confluent scarlet fever, &c.

WOOD and BACHE say, that it causes vertigo, headache, dimness or perversion of vision, confusion of thought, delirium, and a kind of intoxication; inclination to sleep is sometimes but not uniformly induced; the delirium is sometimes of the furious, and sometimes of a whimsical character. VOGT asserts that it causes a similar affection of the brain and senses, with the same great congestion towards the head, like that caused by *Bellad.*, but that the Stramonium delirium is much more apt to be at-

tended with spasms. TROUSSEAU and PIDOUX state, that large doses caused vertigo, slight stupor, disordered vision, agitation, spasms, furious or gay, or sad delirium, continual hallucinations, obstinate insomnia, and high fever; the delirium and blindness may last for some days or weeks; the delirium is at times gay, at others sad, but is always accompanied by singular hallucinations, and fantastic visions—hence in old times, Stramonium received the name of *Herbe aux sorciers*, or *Herbe au diable*, and because it was used by pretended magicians to intoxicate, and produce fantastic illusions in those superstitious persons who wished to witness their incantations, or assist at the so-called witches-SABBAT. CHRISTISON says, on account of its intoxicating properties, it was once used extensively in Germany, to cause loss of consciousness and lethargy, preparatory to the commission of various crimes. GMELIN informs us that it was used by prostitutes and thieves to put persons asleep, in order to violate or rob them; by procuresses to take away from their noviciates all sense of natural shame; by old whore-mongers, to seduce young maidens; by criminals, to render their watchers insensible; by false wives, to prevent their husbands from detecting their misdeeds; in short, for exactly the same purposes that gin, whiskey and Opium are used in England and other countries. On account of its specific action on the sexual system, it was also used to cause illusory pleasures in silly lovers, and in the composition of love-philtres. Finally, in the French law annals, there is the record of a band of thieves, called *Endormeurs*, who operated by mixing powdered seeds of Stramonium with tobacco, to be smoked in pipes, with which they plied their victims until stupid and delirious.

It seems very singular in the face of the hot opposition to Homœopathy, that a drug like Stramonium should be used in mental derangement by old school physicians; still it was introduced into general practice by the celebrated STORCK of Vienna, as particularly beneficial in mania; his original recommendation in 1762 was founded upon two cases:

1st CASE.—A young girl, æt. 12, had been deranged for two years; she took one demi-grain of Ext. Stramonium, night and morning, with improvement in the course of three weeks; it was continued for two months more, and the dose very slightly

increased; she gradually and perfectly recovered her reason in that time.

2d CASE.—A woman, æt. 40 odd years, had had vertigo for two years, and gradually became deranged, with occasional paroxysms of frenzy. Dose, one grain of Extract, gradually increased to three grains, once a day; decided improvement in four days, and perfect restoration of intelligence in a month. She died some time after, and the brain was found infested with hydatids, yet she had had no return of mania after taking Stramonium.

These cases led STORCK to use the memorable words which so often have given comfort and courage to HAHNEMANN and his disciples: "Si Stramonium turbando mentem adfert insaniam sanis, au non licet experiri, nun insanien tibus et mente captis turbando, mutandoque ideas, et sensorium commune adferret mentem sanam et convulsis tolleret contrario motu convulsiones. See STORCK libell. de Aconito, Stramon. et Hyosciam. VINDOB. WOOD and BACHE say that, subsequent observations have confirmed STORCK'S estimate of Stramonium in mania, and that numerous cases are on record, in which benefit has accrued from it. VOGT says it was found useful by STORCK, SCHMALZ and BARTON, especially when the attack of mania was caused by mental influences, and appeared in paroxysms, separated by lucid intervals—said to be more frequently useful than Bellad. TROUSSEAU says, a sufficiently great number of facts confirm the utility of Stramon. against mania; SCHNEIDER slowly cured a lady, æt. 50, with demonomaniac melancholy; also a lady deranged after confinement; BERNARD saw an accidental cure of a chronic mania, also, in a lady after confinement; she took some of the seeds through inadvertence, had all the signs of severe poisoning, and was thus cured. AMELUNG cured four cases of acute mania after the first violence of the symptoms had been subdued by other means. The experience and reasoning of MOREAU of Tours, is similar to that of STORCK and HAHNEMANN, he says he uses it in monomania with hallucinations, because Stramon. causes hallucinations, and imagines that it cures these in the same manner as many local irritating remedies cure irritations of the eye, skin, urethra, &c. BAYLE collected fifty-five cases of mania, treated by STORCK, SCHMALZ, RAZOUX, REEF, MEYER,

OBDELIUS, DURANDE, MARET, BERGIUS, GREDING, SCHNEIDER, BERNARD, and AMELUNG; a considerable majority were either cured or relieved; still PEREIRA thinks that the cases in which it proves of service are very rare, while those in which it will prove injurious, will be found very common; while CULLEN admits that he has not, and doubts if any other person has learned to distinguish the cases in which it is proper to use it. With the hints derived from STORCK, HAHNEMANN, and MOREAU, we add those derived from WOODWARD, of the Worcester Asylum; he says that Stramonium acts favorably in some cases, and disappoints in others, but it is most useful in cases complicated with epilepsy; it may not cure, but often the symptoms will be greatly diminished in severity and frequency, while in some cases, the epileptic attacks will be entirely suspended; still we have seen that VOGT says Stramon. is more apt to cause convulsions than *Bellad.*, and in the cases of poisoning, we have quoted, attacks of convulsions were quite frequent. Again, according to WENDT, *Stramon.* stands in a near specific relation to the nerves of the sexual organs, and in large doses, causes insatiable increase of lust and shameless lasciviousness, which effects may be regarded as characteristic of its action, as that of Phosphor, or Cantharides; still WENDT, who was no homœopathist, found it especially useful in mental diseases, arising from disorder of the sexual functions, from onanism, excess in sexual congress, &c., actually cured a case of nymphomania with it. —PETERS.

CASE 75.—A woman, æt. 62, had been deranged during her confinement with her first child, and had had four more repetitions of mental disease; the last time after an interval of health of six years' duration; eight days before her last sickness she had an attack of chills, which were repeated on the outbreak of the mental disease, six days ago.

Symptoms.—She sits in bed and speaks incessantly and vehemently, sometimes for a quarter of hour at a time; wishes to escape; then she will sit perfectly quiet for three or four hours together; occasionally she supports her head upon her hand, as if she had pain in it; complains of her abdomen; costive; urine passed unvoluntarily at times; sleeps but little; but eats and drinks.

Treatment.—She received two doses of Bellad. $\frac{1}{10}$, one-third of a drop per dose, in the course of forty-eight hours, without evident benefit; the paroxysms of mania became so violent that she was put into a straight-jacket, and required several men to watch her. Then Stramonium was given in like doses, four times, at intervals of four days. The first dose was soon followed by an aggravation lasting three and a half hours, succeeded by perfectly clear, healthy understanding for two hours; the next day, there were several violent paroxsms of no long duration, but interrupted by quiet sleep and lucid intervals; actual complaints about pains in the head and abdomen now occurred, also cough with pain in the epigastrium. After the second dose there only remained hastiness, timidity, anxiety, and timid look. After the third dose, she was able to go out, and several days after the fourth dose no trace of the disease remained.

H. HARTLAUB, Private communications.

CASE 76.—A man, æt. 42, previously affected with Lues, was attacked with erysipelas of the face, after taking cold, and this was succeeded by congestion to the head, obstinate costiveness and mental derangement.

Symptoms.—In the evening he becomes restless, and busies himself with spirits which seem to come to his bed; he grasps after a sword, strikes about him with it, in order to drive a devil out of the room who is seeking to attack him; this conduct lasts the whole night; but early in the morning and during the day he is rational. His face is red, eyes glistening, thirst very great, abdomen moderately distended, and sexual desire much aroused.

Treatment.—Hyosc. was given without benefit; after taking Stramon. he was restored to quiet sleep and to his previous mental powers.

Annals, Vol. 1, p. 230.—TRINKS.

CASE 77.—A man, æt. 26, of sanguine temperament, fell into mania, after a fright.

Symptoms.—He speaks incessantly of incomprehensible and foolish things; first he sits down, then he stands up; or kneels down, and braces himself with great power against the wall; extends his hands alternately, directly before himself, or puts his finger upon his mouth; he tears his clothes, and breaks

his bonds with inconceivable rapidity; does not answer questions, and avoids the eyes of others; his pupils were contracted, his eyes dull and sunken.

Treatment.—Stramon. 3 and 6 cured him in three weeks.

Archiv, Vol. 19, part 1. p. 92.—SZTAR.

CASE 78.—A puerperal woman, with natural flow of lochia, and regular state of all her functions, with the exception of an excessive flow of milk, became perfectly deranged; she talked of the most silly and confused stuff, which no one could understand, &c.

Treatment.—Stramon. 9, taken for many days, both night and morning, cured her radically.

General Hom. Journ., Vol. 2. p. 114.—KRETZSHMAR.

CASE 79.—A miss, æt. 30, of delicate frame and timid, desponding nature, became melancholic after a fright.

Symptoms.—She was exceedingly concerned and dejected; believed that she was not worthy of eternal salvation, because she could not accomplish the tasks she undertook in the evening; she wished to have several lights in the room, and begged earnestly that she might not be left alone; her nights were sleepless, and spent in praying and weeping; sometimes she answered questions, at other, she did not speak, but brooded silently, and was frightened by the slightest noise; when urged, she took food; her head and forehead were hot, pupils dilated, pulse weak and quick.

Treatment.—Stramon. 3, at first one drop per dose, night and and morning; then one dose at night only, cured her in fourteen days.

Hygea, Vol. 20, p. 231.—MAYERHÖFER.

CASE 80.—A young, volatile man, æt. 22, had already had three attacks of mental derangement, which lasted under allopathic treatment, from five to eight weeks.

Symptoms.—Great bodily restlessness; confusion of memory; alternations of heat of the face and coldness of the body, then anxiety and thirst; frequent flushing of the face, with fixed look; dejection, weeping and fear of death; stuttering and lisping before he could utter a few words; constant coldness of the feet; restless anxious sleep, with wonderful illusions; fear of mad animals and black dogs.

Treatment.—This fourth attack, was cured by Stramon. 15, in the course of twenty-four hours.

Annals, Vol. 3, p. 270.—BETHMANN.

CASE 81.—An emaciated man, æt. 48, awoke from sleep three weeks ago with signs of mania.

Symptoms.—Loud laughing; he makes leaps like those of a rope-dancer, it seemed as if he floated upon the tips of his toes; is irritable like one who has not slept enough.

Treatment.—First Camphor, as antidotal to previous allopathic treatment; then he was cured with Stramon. 3, in four weeks.

Archiv, Vol. 19, part. 1, p. 88.

CASE 82.—A man, æt. 36, had been deranged for several months.

Symptoms.—He imagines that he lies in a vault, confesses, prays, and wishes to be killed; laughs as if he were tickled; wishes to be kissed by every one; accuses his wife of unfaithfulness to him; he scolds, strikes furiously about him, and cannot be held by his watchers; he looks upon his attendants as dogs, and barks at them in order to make himself understood by them; he speaks Jewish-German, which he never did before, and believes that his house is surrounded by wagons full of Jews and geese, who expose their posteriors to him, and thus render him furious. He is pale, eats nothing, and does not sleep; constant twitching of the facial muscles; he pushes his thumbs between his fingers.

Treatment.—Was treated allopathically without avail, and then cured by Stramon. $\frac{1}{9}$ in a few days.

Archiv, Vol. 16, part. 2, p. 81.—SCHELLHAMER.

Besides in the above cases, Stramon. was used in cases No. 14, 38, 94, 98, 101, 102, 103, 109 and 110.

An old lady, had restless nights for six weeks, with visions; it seemed as if strange persons entered the room, commenced various indifferent employments, and came so near to her that she became very much frightened and could not stay in bed. Well in six days.—BECKER.

A man of 60, of maniacal family, hypochondriacal for several years, always preceded by great excitement, in which he effected his business with great haste, would not bear contradiction,

had no rest, made disturbance and lost his sleep—this state generally lasted two-months, and was then followed by great relaxation, inactivity, grief about his affairs, which were quite brilliant—excitement attended with full quick pulse, strong palpitation and congestion to the head.

Stramonium continued for several weeks, relieved the excitement, and the depression did not follow, he remained well for a year, when a slight renewal was quickly relieved by Stramonium.—SOBERNHEIM.

REVIEW.—Of thirteen cases, treated by Stramon, seven were males and six females, of various ages. Among the causes of the attacks relieved by Stramon. were the puerperal state, in cases No. 75 and 78; previous facial erysipelas in No. 76; and fright in cases 77 and 79.

As to the form of mania cured or relieved by Stramon., that with much excitement is the most common; but attended with scolding and endeavors to destroy, in cases 77 and 82 only; more frequently we find constant talking, preposterous laughing, silly actions, disquiet, inclination to run or go away, but differing from the constant impulse to escape on account of anxiety; visions of spirits and ghosts, and contests with them, or of animals; sexual excitement, the patient wishing to be kissed, and making improper speeches; great muscular activity, hopping and jumping.

A *depressed* state of mind occurred only in cases No. 79 and 80, in the form of dejection, fear of being alone, brooding and feeling unworthy of salvation.

Both these states of excitement and depression occurred in alternation in case No. 75.

Erroneous impressions about oneself, and others occurred in No. 82.

But few physical derangements occurred in connection with the mental disorder.

In several of the cases Bellad, or Veratrum had removed the state of great excitement, after which Stramon. was given with great benefit.

It was useless, or only transiently useful in cases marked by great anxiety, fear, suspicion, and against melancholy from mortified self-esteem. See cases No. 90, 72 and 6.

Of the fourteen cases, five were cured by one dose of Stramon.; nine required repeated doses.

The size of the curative dose varied very much, from the second to the thirtieth potency.

The action of Stramon. extends to several organs of the brain, although but traces of this are to be found in the above cases; it acts upon amativeness; destructiveness; caution; wonder, and imitation.

32. SULPHUR.

General Remarks.—*a*) Against timidity; inconsolableness about every action, which is regarded as wrong; religious fixed ideas; paroxysms of anxiety.

Hahnemann, Chron. Dis., Vol. 5.

b) This much we can assume from what is known of the action of Sulphur, that it will not prove curative against mental disorders originating in the brain—and that it will prove most useful in chronic cases.

Experience has taught many of us that Sulphur is exceedingly useful in chronic affections in which the mental powers are clouded and perverted, without there being actual mental derangement, but much fear of company, despair of recovery, fancies about disease, calamity, care and want; Sulphur seems to unbind the chains of despondency and false fears in which the mind has been cramped.—Griesselich.

CASE 83.—A woman, æt. 40, a brunette, tall, thin and frequently the subject of melancholy, which had increased very much for the last few months, during which her menses had been suppressed.

Symptoms.—Violent headache, severe pressure as if the brain were walled in; eyes dull, face pale, oppression in the epigastric region; stools white and hard; anxious state of mind and fears about her condition; imagined that she must starve, fears the ruin of her household, goes about wringing her hands, and seeks to escape; frequent chills.

Treatment.—Pulsatilla was given without benefit; after taking Sulph. $\overline{\text{vi}}$, the melancholy soon passed away and her menses returned again. Calc. was given to complete the cure.

Annals, Vol. 3, p. 156.—Tietze.

33. TABACUM.

General Remarks.—Whoever studies the effects of Tobacco will not fail to perceive that this drug, almost entirely neglected as it is by physicians of present times, must possess unusual powers in mental diseases, for its relations to the brain are both striking and characteristic.

The Tobacco mental derangement commences with simple hypochondriac mood, increases to melancholy and dejection, passes over into mania in which the patient acts without control, sings, cries and appears almost frenzied.

It is remarkable how deranged persons long for Tobacco; each morsel is a god-send to them.

Hygea, Vol. 23, p. 252.—Griesselich.

34. VERATRUM-ALBUM.

General Remarks.—*a*) The powers possessed by this remedy of benefitting or curing almost one-third of all the deranged confined in asylums, has not been suspected by physicians, because they did not know which particular forms of mental derangement to treat with it.

Mat. Med. Pur., Vol. 3, p. 326.—Hahnemann.

b) It is useful against great restlessness and excitement, screaming and constant laughing in the midst of irrational and mostly incomprehensible talking, fear of strange persons, running about, attempting to escape, &c.

General Hom. Journ., Vol. 19, p. 21.—Knorre.

CASE 84.—A woman, æt. 30, fell into such a state of frenzy, fourteen days after confinement, that she had to be bound.

Symptoms.—She did not sleep, but babbled incessantly; when she heard the clocks strike, or similar noises, she became quite silly, and danced about until she was obliged to keep quiet; slept but little and awoke in fright; wild look, and a peculiar irregular quickness of speech.

Treatment.—Veratrum, at first three doses, and then one per day, cured her; various new symptoms arose during the treatment.

Radmacher, Vol. 10, p. 823.

CASE 85.—A man, æt. 60, of quiet melancholic tempera-

ment, had one or two attacks of mental derangement per year; two of his brothers were subject to like attacks.

Symptoms.—He drives all his family out of the house; imagined that the sun turned around the earth; had paroxysms of fear of death, groaning, restlessness and despair; also of confusion and absence of mind, and which led him into the most senseless actions.

Treatment.—Verat. ♆, one drop soon restored him to health. —KNORRE.

CASE 86.—A woman, æt. 38, who had had previous attacks of mental derangement, became so bad that she was obliged to be confined.

Symptoms.—Speaks excitedly and incessantly, with unsteady and wild looks and constant smiling face, with alternations of loud laughter; she distorts her face hideously and seeks to keep off all who approach her; does not answer questions, takes refuge behind the table, then laughs and scolds; color of face natural; proferred food she rejects.

Treatment.—Tinct. Verat. from five to twenty or thirty drops given in coffee, restored her in the course of fourteen days.

General Hom. Journ., Vol. 19, p. 21.—KNORRE.

CASE 87.—A case of religious derangement in a farmer, induced in part by hard drinking, and which occurred more severely every other day and was attended with such considerable lameness of the back that he walked with difficulty, was cured by two doses of Veratrum ♆, aided by an intermediate dose of Sulph.

General Hom. Journ., Vol. 2, p. 114.—KRETZSMAR.

CASE 88.—A woman, æt. 36, had been for eight days in a state of anxiety and despair, which had not been relieved by allopathic treatment.

Symptoms.—Very red, glowing face; great agony, dejection and despair; she wailed and cried incessantly, but could give no reason for doing so; she did not eat or drink, neither could she sleep.

Treatment.—Veratrum 1st, two drops, divided into four doses, one dose night and morning quieted the patient in twenty-four hours.

Annals, Vol. 4, p. 330.—SCHUELER.

CASE 89.—In mental derangement marked by indecent speeches and lasciviousness, Veratrum often affords the most marked relief. A widow, who had fallen into the above state was quickly cured by Veratrum ♆, one drop, after bloodletting, Tart.-emet. and blisters had been used without avail for eight days. She is now married and is quite well.

General Hom. Journ. Vol. 2, p. 113.—KRETZSCHMAR.

CASE 90.—A woman became melancholic after an attack of typhoid fever.

Symptoms.—She is unhappy about the death of her grown up daughter deceased several years ago; reproaches herself that she made her unhappy by the sad tone of her own mind; she attempted to drown herself, but was rescued.

Treatment.—Verat. 6, in repeated doses, soon cured her.

ENGELHARDT, Record. of L. Society.

CASE 91.—A melancholic patient became frenzied, he sang and whistled the most beautiful melodies, of which he knew nothing when he recovered.

Treatment.—Bellad. and Stramon. were given without benefit; but after taking Veratrum 1, one drop every eight hours, he soon improved and recovered.

This led HARTLAUB to remark that Veratrum was the main remedy in the mental derangements of that neighborhood, especially when they verged upon insomnia and mania.

ENGELHARDT, Record of L. Society.

CASE 92.—An old maiden, æt. 32, had suffered for twenty years with an alternately healing and again outbreaking sore upon the left leg; for the last three weeks she had shewn signs of mental derangement. On the 30th August she became frenzied; her pale distorted face, wild threatening look, her dishevelled hair, her grinning, and utterance of almost beastly noises made a dreadful impression upon spectators.

Symptoms.—She struck, bit and spit about her; she constantly moved her head and body to and fro, muttering and groaning all the while; attempted to jump out and run away; alternately she sang in a broken and wild manner, then sank into quiet and hung down her head; she does not understand, or answer questions.

Treatment.—Sept. 5th, she received two drachms of Tinct.

Veratrum, twenty-five drops to be taken per dose, twice a day; this was followed by quiet sleep, desire for food, and she could be released from her bonds; on the 9th Sept., she received fifty drops of Tinct. Veratrum, followed by sound sleep; subsequently she took ten drops, twice a day; she was entirely relieved of her mania but remained taciturn and reserved and finally died of dropsy.

General Hom. Journ., Vol. 19, p. 23.—KNORRE.

Besides, Veratrum was given in cases No. 3, 42, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101. 102.

REVIEW.—Of eighteen cases treated by Veratrum, five were males and thirteen females.

The causes of the mental derangement whenever they were mentioned and whenever the remedy cured without other aid, although very differing, were always of a purely somatic or material nature.

Still but few physical symptoms were met with; sleep however was almost always entirely absent, and food was only taken when urged upon the patient.

As regards the form of mania in which Veratrum was most useful we find first: a state of excitement characterized by rioting, noise-making, laughing, singing, and whistling (see cases No. 42, 84, 86, 91, and 105); or by incessant talking (see cases No. 84 and 86); especially of an indecent character, with sexual excitement (see cases No. 42 and 89); or by senseless actions, (see cases No. 84, 85 and 86).

Second: also a state of depression marked by restlessness, anxiety, despair, imagining an unhappy state, fear of fancied forms (see cases No. 42, 88, 90, 95); and by deficient sexual inclination in case 95.

The religious mania in case 87 has not been accurately described.

These two forms were found in alternation in cases No. 42, 92, 100, 105 and 112.

The Veratrum did *not* prove useful against perverse actions and speeches, with inability to understand questions and the epileptic cramps which occurred in case No. 95; nor against anxiety and reproaches of conscience in case 103; nor in inclination to abuse others in No. 97. Again, in case No. 105,

the inclination to destroy was only lessened and changed into loud laughing and active jumping, which were removed by Stramon. The increased state of self-esteem in cases No. 55 and 112 were not removed by Veratrum; while in No. 42, the rage, abuse, desire to run away, and indecent speeches were merely lessened, not removed.

Dose.—In twelve cases, the doses were repeated in nine; in three cases one dose sufficed to effect a cure, from the Tincture down to the fifteenth dilution was the most useful strength; the thirtieth dilution was given without benefit.

Organs of brain.—That of amativeness was excited in some cases and depressed in others; those of destructiveness and combativeness when in a state of excitement were calmed by Veratrum; that of hope was also influenced by it, for we find the unhappy and despairing rendered cheerful.

35. ZINCUM.

General Remarks.—The action of this remedy in brain-fever attended with the violent mental derangement is very striking; it is also homœopathic to dulness of the head, difficult flow of ideas, absence of thought, forgetfulness, dulness of memory, dizziness, drowsiness, manifold pains in the head, paralytic-like oppression of the mental faculties, thoughts of death, disinclination to work, irritability, capriciousness and moroseness.—Griesselich.

CASE 93.—A single woman, æt. 46, a-menstrual for ten months, fell into the following state two months ago, in consequence of vexation and passion.

Symptoms.—She fears that she will fall into hands of justice, because she supposes that it is believed that she has committed some crime. Timid expression; believes that she is watched and followed by her neighbors; that the devil is in pursuit of her, and comes up from under the floor. Restless sleep at times during the day; fever at night, with only one or two hours dreamy sleep; believes that she is about falling down a precipice, and that she is pursued, hence she runs away with all her might. Afterwards she feels exhausted, feeble and inclined to weep. She takes an antipathy to any one who attempts to convince her of her errors. She has headache, heat of the head

and face, dusky redness of the cheeks, emaciation of the face. Is dizzy and walks unsteadily; has alternations of moderate heat and coldness of the body; constipation; brick red deposit from the urine. She had already been bled.

Treatment.—Oxide of Zinc, one-sixth grain, per dose, six times every twenty-four hours; with improvement on the second day, and recovery by the eighth; still the remedy was continued for several days longer.—SCHMID.

CASE 94.—RADEMACHER says, that he once cured a deranged girl in five days, with acetate of Zinc.

CHAPTER II.

CASES IN WHICH SEVERAL REMEDIES WERE REQUIRED.

CASE 95.—A woman, æt. 50, formerly always healthy, had been indisposed for four weeks; there was an alteration in her mental state; she often could not recollect herself; was somewhat childish; repeated the same thing several times, and often laughed without cause.

On the 4th of September, at eight, A. M., she was attacked with an apoplectic seizure; she lay quietly upon the bed upon her back, with closed eyes, compressed mouth, very slow and somewhat small pulse, natural warmth of the body without perspiration, appeared constantly in a deep sleep, still she turned over occasionally, and put out her tongue when loudly requested to do so; her tongue was dry and brown, especially in the middle, but was not drawn to one side.

Treatment and Result.—Bellad. was given without effect; two doses of *Arnica* were followed by some vomiting of dark mucus, the tongue became moist, and some perspiration shewed itself; otherwise her condition remained the same. On the following day she was somewhat more conscious; her eyes were constantly open; but frequently spoke quite erroneously, and this wandering of the mind increased towards evening. Thought that her ears were in the wrong place and ought to be cut off; great restlessness, inclination to run away, heat of skin, much perspiration, whiteness of the tongue, constipation.

Bellad. was again given in the evening, but on the next day the following symptoms were present:

Constant inclination to run away; great exhibition of strength, when she was opposed; threw her bed and other things out of the window; spoke a great deal, but always foolishly, with much laughter; if she was spoken to, she appeared to understand nothing, and looked quite stupid; pulse slow, somewhat full; tongue white and dry.

She received *Verat* 30, one-third of a drop per dose; followed by more quiet during the day, but increased restlessness at night, succeeded by violent epileptic-like cramps, lasting about five minutes, recurring every hour for three times, and then every an half hour for six hours.

Symptoms.—At first she fell down suddenly, and commenced to grasp with her fingers; attempted to scream, but could not make a loud noise, but only rattled in the throat, with frothing at the mouth; bent her body backwards; struck out with one arm, and grasped with the other; her legs were quiet; face pale; consciousness lost. Between the paroxysms she was in the same state as the day before, only more languid; but she never entirely recovered her consciousness.

Treatment.—In the afternoon she received Stramonium 30, one-third drop; no more spasms occurred, but she still attempted to escape; this finally subsided and she partially recovered her consciousness. On the next day she had two stools, and was able to attend to her household duties. After the elapse of several days something foolish could be observed in her manner; she laughed while speaking, without cause, turned around her body round and around, &c. But all this subsided in a few days, after the Stramonium had been repeated. She then remained well.—H. HARTLAUB.

CASE 96.—A woman, æt. 33, small in stature and of delicate constitution, had suppression of the menses, and fell into a state of melancholy; her sexual inclinations which had never been very active, now seemed entirely extinct, yet she labored under the fixed idea, that she had been inconstant, and was possessed of the devil.

Treatment.—Sulphur 30, followed by four doses of Verat. 15, one every six days. After the third powder menstruation sat

in and lasted for eight days, followed by evident improvement in four weeks. A few doses of Ignat. 2, every forty-eight hours, restored her entirely.

Archiv, Vol. 19, part. 1, p. 48.—Gross.

CASE 97.—A delicate woman, æt. 30, fell during her confinement, in consequence of fright and vexation, into a state of mental derangement, marked by boundless suspicion and jealousy. She had been treated without benefit for three months, when she was restored by six doses of Ignat. 3 and Hyosc. 2, in alternation, one dose every day.—Gross.

CASE 98.—A lady, æt. 48, of melancholic sanguine temperament, fell, after an attack of gout into a deep melancholy; her menses were suppressed and all allopathic means proved useless; organic disease of the heart was suspected.

Treatment.—She was entirely restored in a few months by Verat. 3 and Bellad. 3, and Coccul. 2 in alternation.

Hygea, Vol. 20, p. 237.—Dr. Mayerhofer.

CASE 99.—A man, æt. 30, delicate and of a phlegmatic temperament, became deranged without any evident cause.

Symptoms.—He believed that he was bankrupt; had lost his chance of salvation; saw phantastic shadows and figures, of which he was afraid; expected evil from every thing and seemed tortured with anxiety.

Treatment.—Several doses of Stramon. were given without benefit; then excessive anxiety and restlessness were relieved by Bellad. 30 and Aconit. 30. Nux, Bryon. and Verat., finally restored him entirely, after eight days' treatment.—Thorer.

CASE 100.—A lady, æt. 32, delicate and sensitive, but choleric became deranged after an attack of nervous fever.

Treatment.—She was quieted and relieved by Verat. 18 in solution, but a state of groaning, crying and sighing remained; Hyosc. 6 in repeated doses, Opium 3 in solution, and Chamomilla and Sulphur restored her entirely.—Dr. Gastfreund.

CASE 101.—A spinster, æt. 30, suffering with Amenorrhœa, and derangement of the stomach and liver, fell into a melancholic state, from which she was entirely relieved in three months, by Verat., Ignat., Caust., Sepia, Puls., and Cocculus. — Rummel.

CASE 102.—A young man, æt. 20, of placid and impressible disposition, fell suddenly into a state of mania.

Symptoms.—He answered no questions; spoke much irrational stuff; tore his clothes; was noisy and destructive; his eyes were red, and he took no food.

Treatment.—Verat. 6, was followed by sleep, and in the morning he asked for food. He had no stool for four days after taking Veratrum, but Opium 9, was followed by a copious discharge. Still he was very suspicious, mistook his physician for an evil spirit. He was finally restored in six weeks by Bellad. 30, Stramon. 6, Verat. 12, and Phos.-ac. 2, given at rather long intervals.—SZTAROV.

CASE 103.—A young man, æt. 18, fell into a kind of mania, after dancing all night and drinking a good deal, during which he became engaged in a quarrel.

Symptoms.—He spoke unconnected stuff about bad treatment and of revenge; spoke to persons by name who were not present; was very restless, brooked no opposition; had gastic derangement from vexation.

Treatment.—Stramon. 6, was followed by some quiet, even by sleep and some appetite; at the end of a few days more he was in the following condition.

Symptoms.—His look was disturbed; face pale and sallow; he sprang up, wrung his hands, complained bitterly that no one would forgive him; sought out dark places, and covered his face with his hands. Bellad. 15 was given, and in three days he was in the following state:

Symptoms.—Dejected look; emptiness in the head; restlessness; inability to collect his thoughts; at night as soon as he shut his eyes, frightful figures appeared to him, he wept, spoke of confused stuff, of being placed in chains and bonds, where neither the sun or moon would shine upon him; that he could not be forgiven; that he had no merciful God.—His urine was pale; skin dry and parched; yawning and shivering; he scratched himself here and there, and an unusual redness appeared at the irritated spot.

Treatment.—Dulcamara 18, one drop, followed by perspiration, and irruption of red spots upon the skin; he no longer spoke irrationally, although his head was still confused, and he

had occasional paroxysms of anxiety. Bellad. 24, completed the cure, which required twenty-one days in all.—SPOHR.

CASE 104.—A wealthy countryman, æt. 22, fell, from injudicious treatment in consequence of a suspicion of guilt, into a state of perfect mania, so that he had to be confined. Bellad. 30, three doses, one every day, removed the mania, and quieted the patient very much, so that the straight jacket could be taken off.

Symptoms.—He lay quietly in bed, declared that he was bodily well, but did not know what he was doing at times, and spoke irrationally occasionally.

Treatment.—One dose of Stramon. 9, was given each day, with progressive improvement; then two doses of Nux-v. 3, removed the somatic symptoms; finally a lachrymose condition was relieved by Pulsat.—THORER.

CASE 105.—An active lad, æt. 12, with an extremely irritable nervous system, and who had suffered while an infant with abdominal obstruction and latterly also with congestion to the head, fell into a state of mania. The paroxysms occurred every day, and sat in two hours earlier each time.

Treatment.—Verat. 12, followed by later appearance of the maniacal paroxysms, and shorter duration of them; religious excitement ensued, with declamation of hymns, &c. Verat. was repeated, and on the following day paroxysms of laughing occurred in place of maniacal excitement, with rope-dancer-like agility. These attacks subsided entirely under the use of Stramonium 18;—remaining nervous irritability and constipation were removed by Nux and Lycopod.—FIELITZ.

CASE 106.—A lady, æt. 50, of delicate constitution fell into a state of melancholy after much care and grief, so that she had entirely withdrawn from all society for several years.

Treatment.—She was cured in the course of six months by Ignat., Nux, Arsenicum and Sepia.—THORER.

CASE 107.—A man, æt. 40, tall and thin, had suppressed an attack of itch three years ago, and gradually became deranged.

Treatment.—Nux 4, Verat. 12, Sulph. 6, Psorin 30, Sepia and Carb.-v. 6, were used in effecting the cure.—THORER.

CASE 108.—A lady, æt. 30, got rid of an impetiginous eruption, during her last pregnancy, and then after weaning her child, fell into a melancholic condition, preceded by fright.

Treatment.—Pulsat., Verat. and Bell., at intervals of two days, produced a marked improvement in four weeks; then Arsenicum 30, at intervals of two and four days, and finally Sulphur 6, completed the cure.—THORER.

CASE 109.—A man, æt. 38, had been in a melancholic condition for twelve years in consequence of the unfaithfulness of his wife.

Treatment.—He was entirely cured in three months, by Pulsat. 12, Ignat. 9, Nux 4, Verat. 12, and Arsen. 30 and Calc. 30.—THORER.

CASE 110.—A woman, æt. 30, became deranged after the death of her child.

Treatment.—She was cured in six weeks, with Bellad. 2, Verat. 12, Stramon. and Hyosc. 6.—SZATAR.

CASE 111.—A teacher, æt. 27, who had a great opinion of himself, became deranged after dismissal from his situation.

Treatment.—He was cured in one month by Opium, Nux, Stramon., Hyosc. and Aurum.—SZATAR.

CASE 112.—A learned person, æt. 30, had weakened himself considerally while at the university, by long-continued study, late hours, and coffee drinking. He had scarcely recovered somewhat at home, when in order to forget a disgraceful vexation, he began to apply himself anew to study, and drank large quantities of coffee, in order to keep awake at night. Mental derangement followed, attended with various bodily infirmities.

Treatment.—Nux 30, removed his headache, constipation, excessive lasciviousness and irritability. Verat. 12, only produced transient relief. Ferrum removed the remaining debility, and Platina 3, one-half grain per dose, restored him entirely.—SCHROTER.

GENERAL REVIEW

OF THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

In the preceding cases, *Bellad.* was administered 32 times; Veratrum, 19 times; Stramonium, 17 times; Hyosc. in 12 cases; Pulsat. in 7; Ignatia and Opium, each 6 times; Cuprum, 5 times; Anacardium, Arsenicum and Nux, each in 3 cases. While Aconite, Aurum, Conium, Helleb., Phosphor and Platina were each used in two cases, and Calc., China, Crocus, Hepar, Lachesis, Lycopod., Petrol., Rhus, Sepia, Sulphur were given each in one case. Besides, Baryta, Bryonia, Causticum, Coccul., Nux-mosch., Secale and Tabacum are recommended in general terms.

In states of *Exaltation* we find: An excited and mild state cured by Opium and Phosphor; (see also GRIESSELICH's remarks on Acon. and Tabac. Raging, shouting, laughing and singing have been removed by Verat.)

Scolding and inclination to destroy, by Hyosc. Ready inclination to anger, to strike, or to tear one's clothes by Stramon.

Mania in the highest degree, with attempts at destruction and murder, by Bellad.

Foolish imaginations, by Anacardium. Great talkativeness, confused talking of complicated things, by Cuprum, Opium and Verat.; when attended with active muscular motions, by Stramon. Talkativeness, with delivery of speeches, by Lachesis. Thoughtless actions by Verat. and Hyosc.; occasionally by Bellad.

Shameful conversation, with sexual excitement, by Veratrum and Stramon.

Religious mania has been cured by Verat. and Aurum. Seeing of ghosts and devils, by Opium and Cuprum; of animals, by Hyosc.

False impressions about one's-self and body, by Stramon. and Anacard.

Among the states of *Depression*, we find: Loss of will, and power to decide upon any action, have been cured by Coccul. and Helleb.

An apathetic state, with dullness, indifference brooding, and stupid expression, by Baryta, Hellebore and Opium.

The most numerous observations and cures have been made in the forms of *melancholy*, from dejection of spirits to the highest degree of anxiety and despair.

Dejection has been cured by Conium and Petrol., with fear of death, by Platina.

Depression of spirits by Stramon. and Sepia.

Anthrophophobia, by Anacard.

Melancholic condition by Aurum, Ignatia, Sepia and Rhus; when attended with weeping and occurring in connection with pregnancy and confinement, by Pulsat.—with desire for solitude, and fear of coming to want, by Nux and Calcar.

Feeling of being unfortunate, by Veratrum; when occasioned by child-bed and Misfortune, by Bryonia.

Melancholy from care and grief, by Causticum.

Anxious solicitude and fear of starving, by Sulph. and Calc.

Fear of being alone, by Stramon.;—of frightful forms and figures, by Pulsat.;—anxious conscientiousness, by Lycopod.

Anxiety about phantoms of the imagination and constant endeavor to fly from them, by Bellad.

Restlessness and desire to escape, by Stramon. and Helleb., and other remedies.

Despair about shattered health and fear of death, by Calcarea.

Despairing anxiety, with fear of approaching misfortune, attended with complaining and weeping, by Cuprum;—on account of an unhappy position, by Veratrum.

When the mental derangement assumed the form of *fixed ideas*, we find:

Expectation of approaching death, during child bed, cured by Aconite.

The idea of having committed a crime, with fear of the

officers of justice, by Cuprum and Zinc.—when the physician is mistaken for a police-officer, by Bellad.

The illusion of not being in one's own house, by Opium;—the belief of never being able to be happy more in one's own house, by Arsenicum.

Notions about supposed intentional insults, with scruples of conscience, by Ignat., Nux, and Pulsat.

Fear of not being saved, by Ignat., Sulph., and Calc.

Fear of coming to want, by Bryon, Nux, and Calc.

Notion that one is composed of two persons, by Anacard.

The inclination to *suicide* and disgust for life, require particular attention.

1) *Arsenicum* has cured the inclination to suicide, with clear consciousness, from an internal frightful anxiety; although the patient was not tired of life, but wished to be watched and restrained.

2) *Aurum*, has cured persons who thought seriously of taking their own lives. Ægidi says that Nux, not Aurum, will cure the melancholy, with disgust for life, which drives one to commit suicide. Aurum is most useful when there is a state of discontent with one's-self, from supposed bad behavior; or when there is excessive conscientiousness, with anxiety, agony of heart, with longing for death.

3) *Hellebore*, has cured a girl who attempted to drown herself; it is homœopathic when one is tired of life, feels unhappy when he sees others enjoying themselves, and is very anxious.

4) *Nux* is homœopathic when there is anxiety, as if from a bad conscience; or anxiety with palpitation of the heart, driving one to commit suicide; or when one regards his condition as insupportable, so that he would rather die.

5) *Pulsatilla* is homœopathic to disgust for life, with inclination to drown herself; anxiety in the region of the heart, with inclination to commit suicide.

6) *Veratrum* has cured a woman who was about to drown herself on account of her unhappy position.

Forty-six different physicians have furnished the above cases. In twenty-nine cases, doses of the crude drugs or low dilutions were used; while the higher potencies were given in seventy-six cases.

We may infer, that.

1) The organ of *Amativeness* is influenced by Hyosc., Nux, Phosphor, Stramon., and Veratr.
2) That of *Adhesiveness*, by Bellad.
3) *Combativeness*, by Bellad., Hyosc., Op., and Verat.
4) *Destructiveness*, by Bellad., Hyosc., Op., Phosph., Stramon., and Verat.
5) *Acquisitiveness*, by Bryon., Calc., and Nux.
6) *Self-esteem*, by Ignat., and Platina.
7) *Caution*, by Aconite, Arsen., Cuprum, Hyosc., Nux, Op, Puls., and Stramon.
8) *Benevolence*, by Anacardium.
9) *Conscientiousness*, by Arsenicum, Ignat., Nux, and Aurum.
10) *Hope*, by Calc., Verat., and Sulph.
11) *Marvellousness*, by Stramonium.
12) *Imitativeness*, by Stramon.
13) *Form*, by Bellad., Cuprum, and Hyosc.
14) *Causality*, by Anacardium.

APPENDIX.

ON HASCHISCH

This composition is a distillation of the pistils of the Hemp. In one patient it produced dryness of the throat and twitching of the limbs; the pulse was ninety-six, and face flushed; his ideas appeared to develop with extreme rapidity; at one moment he offered the singular phenomenon of a *double man;* he heard music on one side, and conversation on the other; but this symptom did not continue. His pupils became much dilated, he felt particularly gay and happy wished to be alone in a quiet place; he had great repugnance to speak or move; all faces seemed ridiculous to him. He then moved about, sometimes laughed violently, but suddenly threw himself upon a couch, refused to answer any more questions, and begged to be left alone, and not disturbed in the voluptuous and delicious sensations he experienced; he had spasmodic movements of limbs and diaphragm; sighed, moaned, laughed and wept by turns; pulse increased to one hundred and twenty per minute; face much flushed. His friends began to feel uneasy, but the experimenter assured them that he did not suffer, but felt happy. He had the most agreeable sensations proceeding from the pit of the stomach; he seemed in ecstasy, his features bespoke the greatest happiness; he could not find language to express his feelings; he would not wish to leave his present condition, he felt so happy. Often said, how much I thank those who gave me that delicious drink. His sense of hearing became exceedingly acute; he heard very distinctly what was said far off, and in a low voice. In the midst of his ecstasy he neither lost consciousness of persons or things. He felt no distress on the following days, but on the contrary a great sensation of happiness.

Another experimenter, naturally very serious, and who rarely laughed, in two and a half hours after taking Haschisch,

suddenly exclaimed that he was delirious, began to sing, took out his pencil and endeavored to write down what he felt; but threw away his paper as his delirium increased; his features became very flexible; he laughed sardonically, his eye was animated, face red, pulse one hundred and twenty, pupils dilated, looked extremely happy, laughed, sang, gesticulated and spoke with great volubility; his ideas followed each other with rapidity; *he was deranged, as in Gay mania.* But in the midst of this abundance, mobility, and variableness of ideas, his naturally serious character and studies obtruded themselves, intermixed with pleasantries, bonmots and puns. His tongue became dry, he spat frequently, his legs became slightly convulsed; his hearing and sight became very acute; he had no notion of time or space, but recognized every one present and answered questions correctly. A multitude of ideas seemed to fill his head, which he could not put in words; expressed his willingness to lose an ear or eye, if he could only have another tongue to make known what he experienced. His pulse fell to ninety, but his delirium still continued; incoherent sentences followed with inconceivable rapidity; when water was given him, he exclaimed that will make the frogs come, who will drink up the liquor. Then the character of his delirium changed: He sat himself in a corner, closed his eyes, talked to himself and seemed inspired; spoke of sciences, gave definitions, then pronounced a few broken words, and immediately recited some twenty very harmonious impromptu and original verses. His countenance expressed gaiety and satisfaction; his skin became very pallid; pulse rose to one hundred. Then left off improvising to speak of foreign countries; described countries and cities which he had visited; but although Haschisch is supposed to cause second sight he could not describe places with which he was unacquainted; he himself finally said that a livelier impulse was given to his ideas, but nothing was added to his knowledge. Finally, the delirium, which had for a long time been confined to a series of ideas, became general again; he sang, laughed, and talked with great vivacity; said he was happy, &c.

Individuals under the influence of Haschisch feel a maniacal exaltation; ideas succeeded each other with rapidity and

incoherence; the mind was under the empire of hallucinations and illusions; recollection could be evoked and vivified as if they were real; as in dreams there was a loss of time and space.

An other experimenter saw stars in his plate, and the firmament in the soup dish; turned his face to the wall, talked to himself, and burst into fits of laughter, with eyes flashing and in the highest glee.

A fourth, first saw the pupils of the eyes of his friend sparkle strangely and acquire a most singular turquoise blue color; in a few minutes a general lethargy came over him; his body appeared to dissolve and become transparent; he saw the haschisch which he had eaten distinctly within him, in the form of an emerald, from which thousands of little sparks were emitted; his eyelashes seemed to lengthen indefinitely, twisting themselves like golden threads around little ivory wheels, which whirled about with inconceivable rapidity. Around were figures and scrolls of all colors, arabesques and flowery forms in endless variety, which he could only compare to the variations of the kaleidescope. He still occasionally saw his companions, but they appeared disfigured, half men, half plants; now, with the pensive-air of the ibis, standing on one leg; and, again as ostriches flapping their wings and wearing so strange an appearance that he shook with laughter; and as if to join in the buffoonery of the scene, he tossed up the sofa cushions, catching them as they descended, and twisting them around with all the dexterity of an Indian juggler. One of the gentlemen addressed the experimenter in *Italian*, which the haschisch, by its extraordinary power, delivered to him in *Spanish*.

After some minutes he recovered his calmness, without headache or other unpleasant symptoms, but felt much astonished at what had passed. In a half hour more he again fell under the influence of the haschisch and his visions were still more complicated and extraordinary. Millions of butterflies, whose wings rustled like fans, flew about in the midst of a confused light; gigantic flames with crystal calyces, enormous hollyhocks, gold and silver lilies arose and burst into flowers around him, with a crackling sound like that of a bouquet of fireworks. His hearing was prodigiously developed; he seemed to hear the sound

of color, green, red, blue and yellow sounds struck him with perfect distinctness; a glass upset, the creaking of a chair, or a word spoken, however low, vibrated and resounded like rolling thunder; his own voice appeared so loud that he dared not speak for fear of throwing down the walls, or bursting like a bomb; every object gave forth a note of the harmonica or Æolian harp; he seemed to swerve in an ocean of sound. Never before was he bathed in such beatitude; he was so encircled by its waves, so transported from all things earthly, so lost to self, that he comprehended for the first time what might be the existence of elementary spirits, or angels, or souls released from this mortal coil. He was as a sponge in the midst of the sea; every instant waves of happiness washed over him, entering and departing through the pores; for he seemed to have become permeable, even to the smallest capillary vessel; his whole being was filled with the color of the fantastic medium in which he was plunged. Sounds, perfumes and light reached him by multitudes of beams, delicate as hair, and through which he seemed to hear the magnetic current pass.

What is very curious in the intoxicating effects of haschisch, is, that it is not continuous; it comes and goes suddenly; raises you to heaven, and places you again on earth, without any gradual transition; like madness too, it has its lucid intervals. A third attack, the last and strangest terminated the experience of the last experimenter. His sight became doubled; but soon he became completely insane for an hour. All kinds of Pantagonetic dreams passed through his fancy; goat-suckers, storks, stupid geese, unicorns, griffins, nightmares, and the menagerie of monstrous dreams trotted, jumped, flew or glided through the room. He saw horns terminating in foliage; webbed hands; whimsical beings with the feet of the arm-chair for legs, and dial plates for eyeballs; enormous noses danced the Cachuca, mounted on chicken legs. He imagined that he was the parroquet of the Queen of Sheba, and imitated to the best of his ability, the voice and actions of that interesting bird. The visions became so grotesque, that he was seized with a desire to sketch them, which he did with inconceivable rapidity. A friend seated at the piano seemed dressed like a Turk, with

a sun painted on the back of his vest; the notes of the piano seemed escaping in the form of guns and spirals, curiously intertwisted. A fancy animal represented a living locomotive, with a swan's neck terminating in the jaws of a serpent, whence issued jets of smoke; two monstrous paws were composed of wheels and pulleys, and each pair of paws had a pair of wings; on the tail of the animal was seated the Mercury of the ancients, confessing himself to be conquered, notwithstanding his heels.—Du Boismont.

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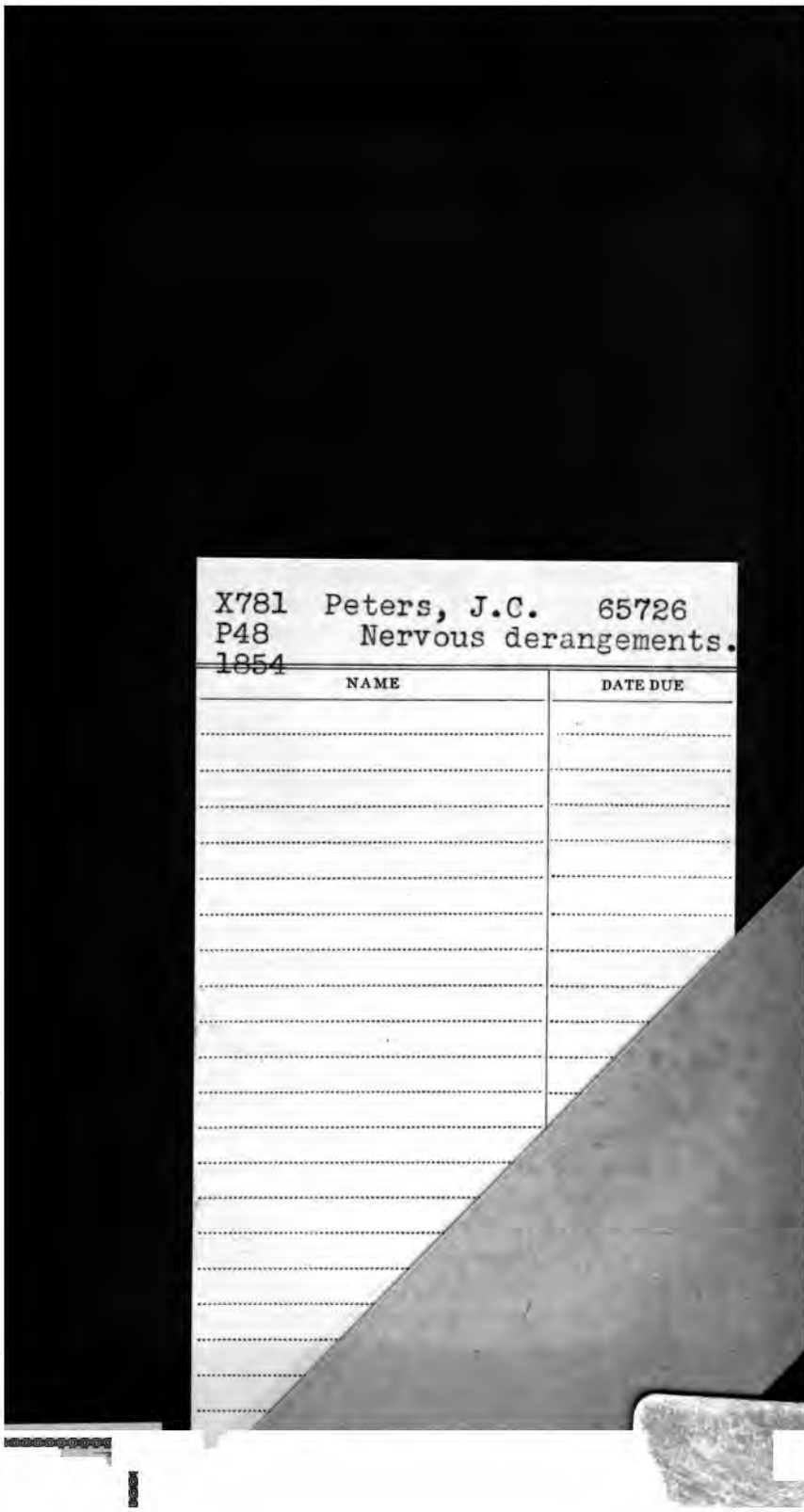
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